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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1914.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1914-1915.

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TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1914.

There has been a slight decrease in the Birth Rate during the year (from 27·0 per 1,000 to 26·9 per 1,000), and the Death Rate has slightly increased, being 17·1 per 1,000 as compared with 16·3 for 1913, which was the lowest ever recorded for Salford.

There has been a marked decrease in the infantile deaths, which have been at the rate of 126 per 1,000 births; this is the lowest number ever recorded for the Borough.

The Death Rates from Cancer and Heart Disease continue to steadily increase, but the major part of this increase would appear to be due to the increased number of persons living up to the ages where these diseases become more common.

Islington Ward maintains its unfortunate pre-eminence as having considerably the highest Death Rate in the Borough, viz.: 28 per 1,000, which compares especially unfavourably with the Death Rate in Hope Ward, which, with a population of nearly 23,000, has a Death Rate of 11·6 per 1,000.

The Borough has suffered from a very severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 2,336 cases being notified. This is considerably in excess of the previous highest record of the Borough, which was in 1896, when 1,579 cases were notified. Fortunately the mortality rate has continued low, being only 3·3 per cent of the cases, and it is interesting to notice the marked decrease in the relative mortality of this disease, which for the five years 1910-

1914 averaged 2·6 per cent as compared with the average for the five years 1905-1909 of 5·5 per cent.

There was one case of Small Pox, three cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and one case of Anthrax reported during the year.

. The work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary has greatly increased, 2,250 new cases coming under treatment during the year, and there have been 17,300 attendances at the Dispensary during that time. The treatment of selected cases by Tuberculin has been continued, and, whereas before the treatment was commenced 74 per cent of those treated were unable to work, after treatment 69 per cent had resumed their ordinary employment.

The work at the Ladywell Sanatorium, Drinkwater Park Hospital, and Crossley Sanatorium has been continued in a markedly successful manner, and full details of the work carried out will be found in the body of the report.

The work of Medical Inspection of School Children and the work at the School Clinic has been extended by the appointment of a Dentist, and his work has given great satisfaction.

I am pleased to be able to record there has been a marked reduction in the percentage of samples of milk, taken for examination for the presence of tuberculosis, giving positive results. In 1913 these had increased to 16·2 per cent, but for the year under review the percentage dropped to 6·6, the lowest figure that has yet been recorded for the Borough.

In Section IV. of the Report, which details the work of the Veterinary Inspector, a very interesting account is given by Mr. Whitehead with respect to the preparation of a variety of food stuffs, such as tinned meats, cooked meats, pickles, etc., and this will well repay examination.

Section V. details the work of the Public Analyst since his appointment, and is of special interest, being the first submitted by Mr. Elsdon, the whole-time officer, who was appointed early in the year.

The work done in respect to the Supervision of Midwives and the Health Visitors is detailed in Section VI., and in Section VII. an account is given of the general work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department. There are no new features in the work of either of these two Departments, routine work previously carried out having been continued in an efficient manner during the year.

During the latter part of the year the Department has suffered considerable inconvenience and difficulty owing to the absence on military duty of Drs. Fitzgerald and Duncan, nine Clerks, two Sanitary Inspectors, two Nurses, two Ambulance men, and four members of the Disinfecting staff, and I fear the work of the Department in many directions will be crippled during the coming year owing to the depletion of the staff and the impossibility of replacing those absent.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the cordial support I have received during the year from my deputy, Dr. Osborne, and every member of the staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
C. H. TATTERSALL,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Salford,
4th June, 1915.

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SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the County Borough of Salford was 234,975 in the middle of 1914, and this number is made the basis on which the various Birth, Death, and Sickness rates mentioned in this report are calculated.

The male population is estimated to be 113,419, and the female 121,556.

The age distribution of the population is—

Under 5 years of age	27,321
From 5 to 15	47,876
,, 15 ,, 25	43,780
,, 25 ,, 65	107,628
Over 65	8,370

The natural increase of the population for the year, that is, the excess of births over deaths, is 2,307.

Births.

There were 6,318 births registered in the Borough in 1914, 3,200 being males and 3,118 females, giving a birth rate of 26·9 per thousand of the population. This is a decrease from the previous year of 12 births, or a decrease in the birth rate of 0·1 per thousand. The birth rate for the 97 large towns averaged 25·0, and for the whole of England and Wales, 23·8, as compared with 26·9 in Salford. There were 225 births registered as illegitimate, or 3·5 per cent of the total births; 55 of these illegitimate births were registered in the first quarter, 64 in the second, 53 in the third, and 53 in the fourth.

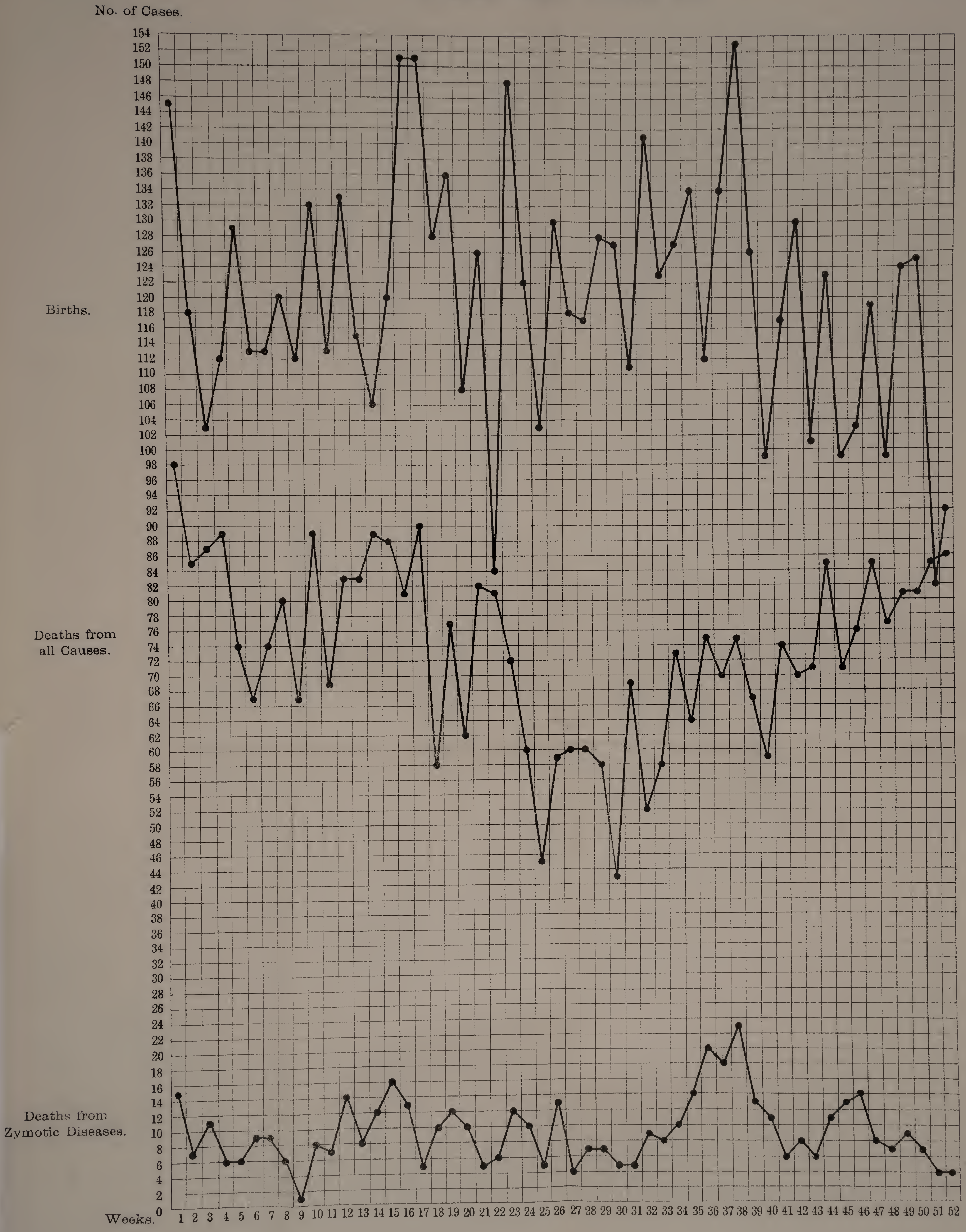
Still Births.—I have ascertained from the Registrars of the Cemeteries, and the Sextons of other burial grounds, that the bodies of 219 still-born children have been buried. The Midwives notified the occurrence of 126 still births. The Notification of Births Act was adopted by the Council on the 7th of January, 1914, and notification commenced on the 11th February, 1914.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1914 was 4,011, of which number 2,148 were males and 1,863 females, giving a death rate of 17·1 per thousand of the population. There were 1,055 deaths in the first quarter of the year, 876 in the second, 996 in the third, and 1,084 in the fourth. The accompanying chart shows the number of births and deaths registered weekly from all causes, and from zymotic diseases, respectively.

Acute Lung Diseases.—From bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 879 deaths were registered, against 849 for 1913, 948 for 1912, and 842 for 1911. From bronchitis there were 438 deaths, giving a death rate of

BIRTHS, DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES. IN EACH WEEK DURING 1914.



1·8 per thousand persons living, while from pneumonia there were 429 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·8. From respiratory diseases generally there were 11 more deaths than in 1913.

CANCER.—There were 251 deaths registered as being due to cancer or malignant disease, giving a death rate of 1·1 per thousand, as compared with 1·0 last year.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—From the various nervous diseases there were 331 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·4 per 1,000, as compared with 1·4 in 1913, 1·4 in 1912, 1·3 in 1911, and 1·4 the average for the five years 1909 to 1913.

HEART DISEASE.—There were 443 deaths from heart disease. This gives a death rate of 1·8 per 1,000, compared with 1·8 for 1913, 1·5 for 1912, 1·3 for 1911, and 1·5 the average for the five years 1909 to 1913.

COMPARISON WITH DECENNIAL AVERAGES.—In Table M 11 there will be found an interesting comparison of the deaths from various specified causes in 1914, with the decennial average number for the Borough, and in four diseases only was there an excess; but the greatest diminution was in diphtheria and membranous croup.

PHTHISIS, TUBERCULAR DISEASES, AND INFLUENZA.—The mortality from these diseases will be found in Section II. of this report.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.—These are shown in detail in Tables Nos. M 4, 6, and 9. Comparing the death rates with the previous year, it is found that under five years of age the rate is 49·6 per thousand, against

48·6; from 5 to 15 years of age the rate is 3·5, against 3·2; from 15 to 25, 4·3, against 3·5; from 25 to 65, 13·9, against 13·3; and over 65, 91·9, against 91·3 per thousand.

Out of the total number of deaths 3,681 or 91·8 per cent were certified by Registered Medical Practitioners, 325 or 8·1 per cent by the Coroner, and 5 or 0·1 per cent were uncertified.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 793 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year, giving a death rate of 126 per thousand births. This is a decrease on the previous year, when the death rate was 139 per thousand births. The average of the preceding five years was 139 per thousand births. The chief causes of death among infants, compared with the average of the preceding five years, were—

Zymotic diseases	250	compared	with	263
Atrophy, marasmus, debility..	98	,,	,,	99
Premature birth	111	,,	,,	127
Convulsions................	29	,,	,,	37
Bronchitis and pneumonia ...	155	,,	,,	186
Disease of digestive system ...	22	,,	,,	61

The 250 deaths from Zymotic diseases were principally due to diarrhœa, 141; measles, 24; and whooping cough 25.

In Table No. M 12 the infant mortality rate for the 33 Great Towns is given, and Salford is 21st on the list. Compared with the eight Lancashire Towns, Salford stands the third, the rates being Blackburn 116, Bolton 118, Salford 126, Manchester 127, Oldham 139, Liverpool 139, Preston 142, and Burnley 157.

The work of the Health Visitors for the purpose of checking infant mortality is dealt with in Section V. of this report.

Senile Mortality.—800 or 20 per cent of the total deaths were those of persons of 65 years of age or over; this is similar to last year. Of these 98 were certified to have died from old age, 177 from heart disease, 189 from bronchitis, 103 from brain disease, and 73 from cancer.

Comparison of the Death Rate in Salford with that in the 33 Great Towns.—This is shown in Table No. M 12, where the details will be found. The death rate for the year in the whole of England and Wales was 14·0 per thousand; in the 97 large towns 14·7, and in Salford it was 16·5 per thousand.

Classification of the Causes of Death.—This is set out in full detail in Table No. M 9 appended to this report. From this it is seen that of this total, 4,011 deaths from all causes, there were from—

Zymotic Diseases, including Tuberculosis, etc.	1,129	deaths, or	28·1	per cent	of the total deaths
Constitutional Diseases.	305	,,	7·6	,,	,,
Developmental ,,	311	,,	7·8	,,	,,
Local ,,	1,962	,,	48·9	,,	,,
Other ,,	304	,,	7·6	,,	,,

Zymotic Diseases.—The death rate from the seven zymotic diseases for the year was 1·9 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1·9 in the previous year, 2·2 in 1912, and 2·5 in 1911. The deaths from the various diseases are given in the following table :—

		1914	1913		1914	1913
Measles		113	129	Whooping Cough.	77	40
Scarlet Fever		78	30	Diphtheria	33	29
Fever	Typhus	—	—	Diarrhœa	196	187
	Enteric	18	26	Small Pox	—	—
	Continued	—	—			

Detailed information as to zymotic sickness will be found in Section II. of this report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1914.

Population—Estimated to the middle of the year	**Males**	113,419	**Total**	234,975
	Females	121,556		
Births	**Males**	3,200	**Total**	6,318
	Females	3,118		
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population				26·9
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births				126
Deaths	**Males**	2,148	**Total**	4,011
	Females	1,863		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	**Males**	18·9	**Total**	17·1
	Females	15·3		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.				1·9
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths				2,307
Estimated Annual Increase of Population				1,126

Density.—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 45·1 persons per acre.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.

TABLE M. 1

FOR WHOLE DISTRICT

YEAR.	Population, estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Number	*Rate.	Number.	*Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	*Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.
1909.........	229,519	6,725	6,778	29·5	4,402	19·2	119	86	959	141	4,369	19·0
1910.........	230,579	6,526	6,594	28·6	3,769	16·3	132	101	866	131	3,738	16·2
1911.........	231,641	6,281	6,345	27·4	3,890	16·8	77	223	980	154	4,036	17·4
1912.........	232,726	6,134	6,227	26·8	3,853	16·6	60	212	811	130	4,005	17·2
1913.........	233,849	6,336	6,430	27·0	3,819	16·0	117	181	891	139	3,883	16·3
1914.........	**234,975**	**6,236**	**6,318**	**26·9**	**3,941**	**16·8**	**129**	**199**	**793**	**126**	**4,011**	**17·1**

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9

By the term " Non-Residents " is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there: and by the term " Residents " is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 5,202

Total Population at All Ages	231,380	At Census of 1911.
Total Families or Separate Occupiers..	47,935	

TABLE M. 2.

Ward.	Population estimated to the middle of the Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Kersal	18,403	15·7	13·2	107
Albert Park	15,818	26·3	14·6	103
Grosvenor	14,599	23·1	14·9	83
St. Matthias'	12,764	34·4	18·5	100
Trinity	10,243	30·5	24·0	147
Crescent	12,560	27·5	20·8	160
Islington	10,030	34·0	28·3	185
Regent	12679	27·3	19·2	124
Ordsall	15,234	33·2	21·5	168
Trafford	11,596	32·5	17·4	143
Charlestown	16,485	33·2	17·6	141
St. Thomas'	11,379	28·8	21·3	162
St. Paul's	12,678	30·8	17·4	92
Seedley	23,538	25·6	13·5	110
Weaste	14,239	20·1	13·6	112
Hope	22,730	19·9	11·6	77
Totals	**234,975**	**26·9**	**17·1**	**126**

TABLE M. 3.

Deaths in Wards for the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	At all Ages.																
	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias'	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas'.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Weaste.	Hope.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	113	5	6	3	4	5	8	7	9	9	5	15	18	2	7	3	7
Scarlet fever	78	2	3	6	4	3	5	3	12	9	2	5	7	1	6	2	8
Whooping cough	77	3	1	3	5	3	5	3	4	6	3	7	8	3	11	3	9
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	38	2	2	..	3	2	3	1	3	5	2	5	2	1	4	1	2
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers: Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers: Enteric	18	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Fevers: Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	41	8	6	1	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	..	1	..	4	2	8
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	196	11	8	6	3	7	20	20	17	23	16	23	12	6	14	4	6
Enteritis	7	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Puerperal fever	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Erysipelas	8	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Phthisis	385	17	24	21	26	27	27	32	22	26	19	23	25	25	32	20	19
Other tuberculous diseases	118	8	1	2	5	8	11	13	5	10	7	16	8	5	12	2	5
Cancer, malignant disease	251	20	15	23	16	14	16	7	12	10	7	14	13	26	25	12	21
Bronchitis	438	19	25	34	36	33	30	29	35	45	23	19	17	18	25	20	30
Pneumonia	429	19	22	16	35	36	28	43	23	33	22	31	27	25	28	18	23
Pleurisy	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	17	5	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	41	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	7	6	2	..	2	2	1	3	2
Venereal diseases	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	2
Premature birth	111	6	7	2	5	7	7	7	7	12	2	10	8	10	9	4	8
Diseases and accidents of parturition	16	..	1	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2
Heart diseases	443	32	23	23	27	23	26	31	30	34	29	25	27	26	27	27	33
Brain and Nervous diseases	331	21	21	23	18	21	21	22	12	23	16	23	16	17	36	23	18
Urinary diseases	111	8	11	9	4	10	9	3	6	6	4	5	5	8	11	7	5
Atrophy and Marasmus	72	3	5	3	4	11	3	4	3	9	2	4	6	4	2	4	5
Accidents	141	7	9	5	7	16	9	15	8	10	9	13	7	3	9	8	6
Suicides	13	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	4
All other causes	485	44	34	27	23	14	20	35	19	45	29	45	25	25	42	24	34
All causes	**4011**	**243**	**231**	**217**	**236**	**246**	**262**	**284**	**243**	**328**	**202**	**290**	**242**	**211**	**318**	**194**	**264**

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Deaths in Public Institutions of Residents and Non-Residents.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified	4,006	790	296	266	167	190	587	911	799	1,047
Uncertified	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever	18	..	..	..	4	2	9	3	..	19
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	113	24	45	38	5	..	1	..	..	15
Scarlet Fever	78	3	7	39	24	3	2	..	..	75
Whooping Cough	77	25	30	19	3	..	..	..	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup	38	3	6	20	8	1	..	..	..	33
Influenza	41	1	1	1	1	3	5	10	19	7
Erysipelas	8	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	385	4	6	7	17	66	188	85	12	122
Tuberculous Meningitis	36	6	9	11	18	2	..	..	..	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	82	26	12	11	9	10	8	6	..	25
Cancer, malignant disease	251	..	..	..	..	1	34	143	73	65
Rheumatic Fever	18	..	..	1	3	2	5	6	1	1
Meningitis	46	14	4	14	6	3	2	2	1	5
Organic Heart Disease	443	1	..	..	18	22	67	158	177	108
Bronchitis	438	54	16	10	3	3	23	140	189	114
Pneumonia (all forms)	429	101	89	46	19	13	66	68	27	73
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	29	1	3	4	..	2	4	10	5	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	203	141	32	8	3	4	2	3	10	20
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	18	..	..	..	5	6	4	3	..	23
Cirrhosis of Liver	31	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	6	10
Alcoholism	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	3
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	92	1	2	2	1	6	28	38	14	22
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	16	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	186	182	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	141	18	3	19	10	14	33	24	20	64
Suicides	13	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	1	2
Other Defined Diseases	698	161	26	13	16	21	64	160	237	211
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	68	26	3	2	3	2	5	20	7	4
Totals	4,011	793	296	267	167	190	587	911	800	1,047
SUB ENTRIES included in above figures—										
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia, other than Broncho-Pneumonia	186	10	15	13	9	11	55	54	19	58

TABLE M. 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one Year.
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified	151	41	47	27	266	134	133	134	124	791
Uncertified	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	18	24
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4	11	25
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	8	..	23
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	7
Meningitis (*not Tuberc.*)	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	2	14
Convulsions	4	2	3	4	13	4	6	3	3	29
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis	..	3	4	1	8	11	9	16	10	54
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	3	..	4	11	19	37	30	101
Diarrhœa	..	1	3	5	9	34	33	27	24	127
Enteritis	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	..	2	14
Gastritis	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	6
Syphilis	1	1	4	2	8	3	1	..	..	12
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation, overlying	4	..	..	..	4	4	7	..	..	15
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	12	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Congenital Malformations	8	5	5	1	19	3	3	1	..	26
Premature Birth	79	10	8	5	102	8	1	..	..	111
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	27	9	7	5	48	17	20	5	8	98
Other causes	16	7	6	4	33	10	15	14	5	77
Totals	152	41	47	28	268	134	133	134	124	793

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate 6,093
Illegitimate ... 225

Nett Deaths in the Year of { Legitimate Infants. 745
Illegitimate Infants 48

TABLE M. 6.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY AT ALL AGES, AND AT FIVE GROUPS OF AGES, IN THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS OF THE YEAR, 1914.

	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Estimated Population, 1914.	Deaths, 1914.	Rate per 1,000, 1914.	Estimated Population, 1914.	Deaths, 1914.	Rate per 1,000, 1914.	Estimated Population, 1914.	Deaths, 1914.	Rate per 1,000, 1914.
All Ages	234,975	4,011	17·1	113,419	2,148	18·9	121,556	1,863	15·3
Under 5 Years	27,321	1,356	49·6	13,641	753	55·2	13,680	603	44·1
5 to 15 ,, ...	47,876	167	3·5	23,713	79	3·3	24,163	88	3·6
15 to 25 ,, ...	43,780	190	4·3	20,905	115	5·5	22,875	75	3·3
25 to 65 ,, ...	107,628	1,498	13·9	51,777	832	16·1	55,851	666	11·9
65 and upwards ..	8,370	800	95·6	3,383	369	109·1	4,987	431	86·4

TABLE M. 7.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	290	14	4·8	31	2	107	105	143
Albert Park	416	22	5·3	43	5	103	96	273
Grosvenor	337	12	3·6	28	1	83	83	83
St. Matthias'	439	7	1·6	44	1	100	100	143
Trinity	313	15	4·8	46	5	147	138	333
Crescent	345	11	3·2	57	4	160	159	364
Islington	341	16	4·7	63	4	185	181	250
Regent	346	10	2·9	43	1	124	125	100
Ordsall	506	12	2·4	85	4	168	164	333
Trafford	377	6	1·6	54	2	143	140	333
Charlestown	548	7	1·3	77	3	141	137	429
St. Thomas'	328	11	3·4	53	3	162	158	273
St. Paul's	390	8	2·1	36	2	92	89	250
Seedley	602	15	2·5	66	6	110	103	400
Weaste	286	38*	13·3	32	4	112	113	106
Hope	454	20	4·4	35	1	77	78	50
Totals	**6,318**	**225**	**3·6**	**793**	**48**	**126**	**122**	**213**

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1904-1913.

Borough	**68,354**	**2,154**	**3·2**	**10,725**	**624**	**157**	**153**	**290**

* Includes illegitimate births in the Union Workhouse.

TABLE M. 8.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE-GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1914, AND AT ALL AGES IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1902 TO 1906 AND 1907 TO 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	At all Ages.			Annual Death-Rates in the Year 1914, at the following Age-Groups, and from certain diseases.				
	Quinquennial Means.		Year					
	1902 to 1906.	1907 to 1911.	1914.	Under 5 years	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—
All Causes	19·4	18·0	17·1	49·6	3·5	4·3	13·9	95·6
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	0·7	0·6	0·5	3·1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	0·2	0·2	0·3	1·4	0·5	0·1	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·4	0·4	0·2	1·1	0·2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	0·4	0·4	0·3	2·7	0,1	..	..	..
Continued Fevers. Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	0·2	0·1	0·1	..	0·1	..	0·1	..
Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1·2	0·8	0·8	8·6	..	..	..	0·6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	1·7	1·6	1·6	0·6	0·4	1·5	2·5	1·4
Other Tubercular Diseases	0·8	0·7	0·5	2·7	0·4	0·3	0.1	..
Diseases of Brain	1·8	1·6	1·4	2·6	0·3	0·1	1·2	12·3
Heart	1·5	1·4	1·8	..	0·4	0·5	2·1	21·1
Lungs	4·1	4·1	3·8	8·2	0·5	0·4	2·9	26·4
Digestive System	1·1	0·9	0·6	0·9	0·2	0·3	0·6	3·0
Other Diseases	5·2	5·2	5·0	17·7	0·4	1·1	4·4	30·8

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1914.

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																							TOTAL.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 and upwards.						
I. SPEC: FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	250	149	78	44	37	53	35	39	59	63	63	51	56	38	28	31	17	11	15	11	1	..	..	1129	308	88	98	347	38
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. DIETIC DISEASES	67	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	3	1	..	10	1
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	3	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	5	13	23	26	37	61	37	45	21	14	5	1	..	305	6	1	4	205	86
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	199	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	23	27	22	13	5	311	11	1	..	2	98
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	230	124	49	19	15	36	27	35	37	42	49	72	97	110	138	156	177	189	181	110	56	11	2	1962	207	63	72	841	549
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	18	4	6	6	7	5	5	5	9	7	12	10	11	8	10	5	5	2	10	5	2	1	1	154	23	10	14	68	21
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	26	3	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	3	4	7	5	4	1	3	2	1	..	..	68	5	3	2	25	7
TOTALS	793	296	138	69	60	97	70	81	109	117	130	148	192	187	221	261	242	257	253	169	87	26	8	4011	563	167	190	1498	800
1.—Zymotic Diseases.																													
Sm: Pox (a) Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) No Statement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Measles	24	45	24	8	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	83	5	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	3	7	22	6	11	15	9	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	46	24	3	2	..
Diphtheria	2	5	1	10	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	22	8	1	..	..
Membranous Croup	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	4	2	12	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	25	30	13	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	49	3	..	..	..
Acute Suppurative Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery Epidemic Enteritis Other Allied Diseases	141	32	4	4	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	196	40	3	4	3	5
Epidemic Influenza	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	..	3	3	3	8	7	1	..	..	41	2	1	3	15	19
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	5	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	4	..
Pyæmia Septicæmia	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	2	6	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Zymotic Diseases—*contd.*																													
Infective Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phagedæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Allied Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**13**	..	..	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism, Acute	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	**18**	1	3	2	11	1
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	4	6	3	3	1	7	10	24	2	49	50	42	47	33	20	20	12	7	4	1	..	..	..	**385**	13	17	66	273	12
Tubercular Meningitis	6	9	3	5	3	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**36**	20	8	2	..	..
Tuberculosis of Larynx	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	1	..	..	2	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	23	5	3	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**41**	11	5	1	1	..
General Tuberculosis	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**30**	9	3	5	10	..
Other Forms Tuberculosis	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**8**	2	1	4	1	..
Other Infective Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	1	..
II.—Parasitic Diseases.																													
Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actinomycosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Dietic Diseases.																													
Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	67	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**72**	3	1	..	..	1
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9**	..	..	..	9	..
Chronic Industrial Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chronic Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenical Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases due to altered food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																													
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	4	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	10	18	22	34	56	31	38	18	12	5	..	..	**251**	..	..	1	177	73
Anæmia	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	**12**	2	..	..	10	..

TABLE M. 9—(*Continued*).

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																							TOTALS.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 and upwards.						
Constitutional Diseases—*continued.*																													
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	4	2	3	2	3	5	3	1	..	..	..	**29**	..	..	3	17	9
Osteo-Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	3
Hæmophilia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lymphadenoma	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	1	..	1	..
Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Developmental Diseases.																													
Premature Birth	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**111**	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Attention at Birth	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**8**	..	..	..	..	..
Debility at Birth	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**31**	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**14**	..	..	..	..	..
Malformation, Congen. Defects	26	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**30**	3	1	..	..	..
Teething	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**16**	8	..	..	..	..
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	23	27	22	13	5	**100**	..	..	..	2	98
VI.—Local Diseases.																													
DIS: OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																													
Convulsions	29	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**37**	8	..	..	..	..
Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	1	1	..
Meningitis	13	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**43**	17	5	3	4	1
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	7	10	11	22	21	20	13	7	..	..	**118**	..	..	..	56	61
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	1	5
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	4	4	4	6	1	2	..	**30**	..	..	..	13	17
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**18**	..	..	..	18	..
Other Forms of Insanity	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	6	3	5	5	..	1	..	..	**26**	1	..	..	14	11
Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	3	..
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	**17**	..	4	3	9	1
Laryngismus Stridulus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	..	..	..	6	1
Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	4	2
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	1
Peripheral Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	6	..
Other Forms, Brain Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	**10**	4	..	..	6	3
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Local Diseases—*continued.*																													
Dis : of Org : Special Sense.																													
Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	2	3	1	..
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Eye	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
Dis : of Circulatory Sys :																													
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	**11**	..	3	3	4	1
Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	1	4
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	5	..
Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1	3	..	1	**14**	..	..	..	2	12
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	2	1	..	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	**19**	..	..	1	13	5
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	2	1
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease, Valvular	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	6	6	6	10	7	7	13	13	17	5	13	15	7	..	..	..	**134**	..	9	12	78	35
Other Dis : Heart and Vessels	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	5	1	2	13	9	15	22	27	31	41	38	24	14	1	1	**252**	..	6	6	120	119
Dis : of Respiratory Sys :																													
Laryngitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	2	..	..	1	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis : Larynx and Trachea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Bronchitis	54	16	5	3	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	5	6	12	9	19	23	15	12	12	2	..	**201**	26	2	3	52	64
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	13	16	20	45	38	49	22	12	4	..	**237**	..	1	..	111	125
Pneumonia	101	89	33	7	6	16	3	7	6	14	12	14	26	13	19	25	11	10	9	6	1	1	..	**429**	135	19	13	134	27
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	7	3
Pleurisy	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	**12**	4	..	1	5	2
Other Dis : Respiratory System	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	1	..	1	1	..
Dis : of Digestive System.																													
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Pharynx	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Œsophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	2	7	1
Other Diseases of Stomach	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	**20**	1	..	..	5	4
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	**7**	..	..	..	2	5
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**18**	..	5	6	7	..
Obstruction of Intestine	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	**21**	3	1	2	9	4
Other Diseases of Intestine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	3	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	2	7	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	**31**	..	..	..	25	6
Jaundice	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	**13**	..	3	2	5	1
Other Dis : Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE M. 9.—(Continued).

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																							Totals.					
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 and upwards.		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
Local Diseases—*continued.*																													
Dis : of Lymphatic System and Glands.																													
Lymph : Spleen Disease	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	1	1	..	4	..
Bronchocele, Addison's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	1	2	..
Dis : of Urinary System.																													
Acute Nephritis	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	2	3	7	2	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	**32**	3	..	4	21	3
Bright's Disease	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	5	6	6	9	8	7	6	2	2	1	..	..	**60**	1	1	2	45	11
Calculus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	**8**	..	..	..	6	2
Other Diseases, Urinary System	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	**10**	2	..	..	4	4
Dis : of Reproductive Sys.																													
A.—Organs of Generation.																													
Diseases of Testis and Penis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Uterus & Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
Dis : of Vagina & Ext : Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Of Parturition.																													
Diseases of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	3	..
Puerperal Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	2	3	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	2	..
Puerperal Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis : Preg : & Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	6	..
Dis : of Bones and Joints.																													
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	**4**	..	..	1	..	2
Other Diseases, Osseous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis : of Integument : Sys. :																													
Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	1	..	..	1	..
Other Dis : Integumentary Sys :	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
VII.—Deaths from Violence.																													
ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.																													
In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	1	..	..
In Vehicular Traffic	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	**15**	4	..	1	6	4
On Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	2	1	2	..
On Ships, Boats, &c., not Drown'g	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	1	2	..
In Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	..	..	..	4	..
By Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	1	2	..
By Weapons and Implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	2	..
Burns and Scalds	..	..	5	3	5	3	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	**26**	13	6	1	3	3
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	1	..	1	..
Surgical Narcosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	1	..	..
Effects of Electric Shock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrosions by Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	**21**	2	1	3	11	4
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**15**	..	..	..	..	..
,, Otherwise	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	1	..	..	2	..
Falls not Specified	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	1	2	3	1	..	3	4	..	..	1	**27**	2	..	2	14	8
Weather Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	**9**	..	..	2	6	1
Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	2	..
SUICIDES.																													
Suicides by Poison	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	1	..	..	2	..
By Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Hanging and Strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	2	1
By Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	2	..
By Shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Cut or Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	3	..
By Precip. from Elevated Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
By Crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other & Unspec: methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	1	..
VIII.—Ill-defined.																													
Abscess	2	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	**7**	..	1	..	3	1
Tumour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	1	..	1	3	..
Hæmorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	**6**	..	..	..	3	2
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	2	..
Sudden Death, cause not asc't'd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined & Unspecified causes	22	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	**47**	4	2	1	14	4
TOTALS	**793**	**296**	**138**	**69**	**60**	**97**	**70**	**81**	**109**	**117**	**130**	**148**	**192**	**187**	**221**	**261**	**242**	**257**	**253**	**169**	**87**	**26**	**8**	**4011**	**563**	**167**	**190**	**1498**	**800**

TABLE M. 10.

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1904-1913, IN 1914, AND THE AVERAGE DECENNIAL NUMBER.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average.	1914
All Causes	4809	3980	4322	4207	4356	4369	3738	4036	4005	3883	**4171**	4011
Small-pox	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	254	73	185	103	168	192	83	98	246	129	**153**	113
Scarlet Fever	56	66	44	62	65	82	28	20	11	30	**46**	78
Whooping Cough	139	46	52	143	103	47	100	37	127	40	**83**	77
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	116	81	90	74	125	107	53	54	31	29	**76**	38
Croup	2	4	4	2	1	12	2	1	1	..	**3**	..
Typhus Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	47	44	41	20	42	39	23	20	19	26	**32**	18
Other Continued Fever	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	31	27	33	57	70	67	18	28	30	28	**39**	41
Simple Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	372	275	341	101	231	116	128	359	83	187	**219**	196
Enteritis	86	60	79	46	64	51	56	41	28	27	**51**	7
Puerperal Fever	10	15	6	10	8	7	8	5	4	5	**8**	5
Erysipelas	8	13	6	6	5	9	4	11	5	6	**7**	8
Other Septic Diseases	11	5	11	9	11	9	8	13	12	12	**10**	12
Phthisis	452	331	393	386	383	355	315	380	341	324	**366**	385
Other Tubercular Diseases	194	206	141	149	161	157	182	196	148	136	**167**	118
Cancer	137	143	177	168	169	189	202	213	227	237	**186**	251
Bronchitis	485	403	458	481	436	530	416	428	489	440	**457**	438
Pneumonia	418	413	413	516	397	533	395	407	454	401	**435**	429
Pleurisy	7	9	9	17	16	8	6	7	5	8	**9**	12
Other D: Respiratory Org.	26	19	26	36	29	24	30	29	24	36	**28**	17
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	59	45	43	59	53	43	28	27	21	33	**41**	41
Venereal Diseases	23	28	23	19	26	31	20	20	14	20	**22**	13
Premature Birth	161	149	142	136	128	150	113	125	122	124	**135**	111
Brain & Nervous Diseases	393	373	376	377	383	382	365	307	335	327	**362**	331
Urinary Diseases	100	92	98	109	102	107	95	119	103	114	**104**	111
Atrophy and Marasmus	162	132	145	147	189	117	111	89	78	121	**129**	72
Dis: & Accid: of Parturition	12	19	20	12	11	10	21	21	13	25	**16**	16
Heart Diseases	376	360	336	369	326	317	332	299	360	424	**350**	443
Accidents	125	115	117	125	134	129	110	125	142	139	**126**	141
Suicide	17	25	13	14	26	24	16	23	22	14	**19**	13
All other causes	523	409	499	454	494	524	470	534	510	441	**486**	476

TABLE M. 11.

Mortality from Special Diseases.—Diminution and Excess.—The following table shows the greater or less fatality of disease in 1914, as compared with their simple decennial average numbers in the Borough:—

Cause of Death.	Diminution in 1914.	Excess in 1914.
Small-pox	..	..
Measles	40	..
Scarlet Fever	..	38
Fevers	14	..
Whooping Cough	6	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	67	..
Diarrhœal Diseases	23	..
Tuberculosis	30	..
Premature Births	24	..
Brain and Nervous Diseases	31	..
Heart Diseases	..	93
Respiratory Diseases	33	..
Urinary Diseases	..	7
Atrophy and Marasmus	57	..
All other causes	..	58
	325	196
Balance of Diminution	129	

TABLE M. 12.

RECORDED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS, FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Towns in the order of their Death Rates.	Recorded Death-Rate.	Proportion of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	14·0	105
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns	13·4	93
97 large Towns	14·7	114
145 small Towns	12·9	104
Croydon	10·9	81
Portsmouth	12·5	85
Derby	12·8	93
Bristol	13·3	100
Brighton	13·3	83
Norwich	13·7	112
Leicester	13·9	120
Cardiff	13·9	110
London	14·4	104
Bolton	14·5	118
Blackburn	14·6	116
Huddersfield	14·6	113
West Ham	14·7	106
Halifax	14·8	102
Leeds	14·8	123
Birmingham	14·9	123
Birkenhead	15·0	121
Hull	15·2	120
Nottingham	15·2	145
Wolverhampton	15·5	114
Swansea	15·6	141
Bradford	15·6	123
Preston	15·7	142
Burnley	16·1	157
Sheffield	16·2	132
Salford	**16·5**	**126**
Manchester	16·6	127
Sunderland	16·9	134
Newcastle-on-Tyne	16·9	137
Plymouth	17·1	126
Oldham	17·7	139
Gateshead	18·0	148
Liverpool	19·4	139

TABLE M. 13.

POPULATION AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, FOR THE YEARS 1844 TO 1877, and BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES FOR THE YEARS 1861 TO 1877.

Year.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1844	75,414	..	24·6	..
1845	77,144	..	23·8	..
1846	78,874	..	32·7	..
1847	80,604	..	28·0	..
1848	82,334	..	29·9	..
1849	84,064	..	30·6	..
1850	85,794	..	25·8	..
1851	87,523	..	25·1	..
1852	88,953	..	28·0	..
1853	90,406	..	27·2	..
1854	91,883	..	28·9	..
1855	93,384	..	27·1	..
1856	94,910	..	24·1	..
1857	96,460	..	26·1	..
1858	98,036	..	30·4	..
1859	99,640	..	24·9	..
1860	101,277	..	24·4	..
1861	102,920	39·9	24·6	11·9
1862	104,975	39·0	25·3	10·2
1863	107,075	38·0	26·0	11·7
1864	109,262	38·6	26·5	12·7
1865	111,393	37·8	29·1	12·9
1866	113,614	37·9	28·8	13·4
1867	115,885	39·0	28·2	14·3
1868	118,198	39·3	30·5	13·3
1869	120,526	38·9	26·4	14·1
1870	122,965	39·6	25·8	14·1
1871	125,890	40·7	30·3	14·6
1872	130,301	41·4	25·3	15·1
1873	134,883	41·5	28·3	14·3
1874	139,618	42·1	28·2	16·2
1875	144,518	44·4	29·5	17·5
1876	149,591	45·5	29·5	20·5
1877	154,842	44·4	26·3	19·6

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1914.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878..	160,277	44·7	27·1	5·4	2·7	0·5	3·5	1·1	3·6	1·8	185	17·9
1879*	165,899	43·0	26·7	4·2	2·9	0·4	3·7	1·2	4·3	1·8	170	15·2
1880..	171,727	41·4	27·9	7·4	2·7	0·4	3·2	0·9	3·4	1·9	197	16·6
1881..	177,760	38·8	22·5	3·0	2·5	0·5	3·1	1·1	3·6	1·6	163	16·4
1882..	179,855	39·7	23·7	4·0	2·4	0·4	3·6	1·1	2·8	1·7	177	16·9
Average 5 years.		**41·5**	**25·6**	**4·8**	**2·6**	**0·4**	**3·4**	**1·1**	**3·5**	**1·8**	**178**	**16·6**
1883..	181,951	37·3	23·6	3·4	2·7	0·4	3·1	1·2	3·0	1·7	171	16·1
1884*	184,047	38·8	24·4	4·4	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·1	2·8	1·7	184	16·1
1885..	186,142	37·6	23·0	3·6	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·2	3·0	1·9	174	16·1
1886..	188,238	38·5	24·8	4·1	2·6	0·5	2·8	1·3	3·3	1·8	197	15·3
1887..	190,334	36·6	25·5	4·9	2·3	0·5	3·2	1·3	2·9	2·2	195	15·4
Average 5 years.		**37·8**	**24·3**	**4·1**	**2·6**	**0·5**	**3·0**	**1·2**	**3·0**	**1·9**	**184**	**15·8**
1888..	192,429	37·1	24·8	3·9	2·3	0·5	3·0	1·1	3·0	2·1	184	15·2
1889..	194,525	35·9	25·1	5·3	1·9	0·6	2·5	1·3	2·6	1·9	181	16·7
1890*	196,621	36·1	27·7	4·4	2·2	0·5	2·0	1·3	3·4	3·8	198	17·5
1891..	198,775	36·3	26·0	3·4	2·2	0·5	2·2	1·1	3·7	3·0	194	18·1
1892..	200,833	35·8	24·6	4·6	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·2	2·6	2·9	186	16·7
Average 5 years.		**36·2**	**25·6**	**4·3**	**2·1**	**0·5**	**2·3**	**1·2**	**3·1**	**2·7**	**189**	**16·8**
1893..	203,015	34·7	24·1	4·2	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·4	2·6	2·3	211	16·2
1894..	205,220	34·3	21·1	3·3	1·8	0·6	2·0	1·1	1·9	2·3	174	17·1
1895..	207,449	35·9	25·6	5·0	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·3	2·6	2·7	229	17·4
1896*	209,703	35·6	23·1	4·2	1·5	0·6	2·3	1·4	2·2	2·7	200	18·1
1897..	211,981	35·2	23·9	5·6	1·8	0·6	2·1	1·3	2·4	2·1	219	18·6
Average 5 years.		**35·1**	**23·6**	**4·5**	**1·8**	**0·6**	**2·1**	**1·3**	**2·3**	**2·4**	**207**	**17·5**
1898..	214,284	34·9	22·8	4·2	1·8	0·8	2·2	1·2	2·2	2·2	213	18·6
1899..	216,612	34·1	23·9	4·4	1·8	0·6	2·3	1·4	2·5	2·7	211	18·7
1900..	218,965	33·3	25·3	4·1	1·8	0·6	2·4	1·7	3·2	2·8	208	17·3
1901..	221,212	29·2	21·7	4·2	1·8	0·7	1·9	1·5	2·3	1·9	205	17·9
1902*	222,233	34·0	19·3	2·7	1·7	0·7	2·0	1·5	2·2	2·1	157	18·4
Average 5 years.		**33·1**	**22·6**	**3·9**	**1·8**	**0·7**	**2·2**	**1·5**	**2·5**	**2·3**	**199**	**18·2**
1903..	223,260	32·6	19·4	2·9	1·8	0·7	1·9	1·4	2·1	1·9	168	18·1
1904..	224,299	32·4	21·4	4·4	2·0	0·6	1·8	1·7	2·2	1·9	193	21·5
1905..	225,327	31·8	17·7	2·6	1·5	0·6	1·7	1·6	1·8	1·8	148	17·8
1906..	226,367	31·2	19·1	3·3	1·7	0·8	1·7	1·5	2·0	1·8	162	18·6
1907..	227,413	30·6	18·5	2·2	1·7	0·7	1·7	1·6	2·1	2·3	140	17·9
Average 5 years.		**31·7**	**19·2**	**3·1**	**1·7**	**0·7**	**1·8**	**1·6**	**2·0**	**1·9**	**162**	**18·8**
1908*	228,463	31·2	18·7	3·2	1·6	0·7	1·6	1·4	1·9	1·7	153	15·5
1909..	229,519	29·5	19·0	2·5	1·5	0·8	1·7	1·4	2·3	2·3	141	15·6
1910..	230,579	28·6	16·2	1·8	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·4	1·8	1·7	131	16·0
1911..	231,641	27·4	17·4	2·5	1·6	0·9	1·3	1·3	1·8	1·8	154	..
1912..	232,726	26·8	17.2	2·2	1·5	1.0	1·4	1·5	2·1	2·0	130	..
Average 5 years.		**28·7**	**17·7**	**2·4**	**1·5**	**0·9**	**1·5**	**1·4**	**2·0**	**1·9**	**142**	..
1913*	233,849	27·0	16·3	1·9	1·4	1·0	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·7	139	..
1914	234,975	26·9	17·1	1·9	1·6	1·1	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·8	126	..

* In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates.

TABLE M. 15.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	467	326
1 to 2 years	144	152
2 to 3 ,, ...	73	65
3 to 4 ,, ...	37	32
4 to 5 ,, ...	32	28
5 to 10 ,, ...	48	49
10 to 15 ,, ...	31	39
15 to 20 ,, ...	52	29
20 to 25 ,, ...	63	46
25 to 35 ,, ...	145	102
35 to 45 ,, ...	187	153
45 to 55 ,, ...	228	180
55 to 65 ,, ...	272	231
65 to 75 ,, ...	241	269
75 to 85 ,, ...	119	137
85 to 95 ,, ...	9	25
Over 95	..	..
	2,148	**1,863**

TABLE M. 16.

MORTALITY.—RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean.	1914.
England and Wales	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·08
97 Great English Towns ...	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·06	0·07	0·08	0·09
London....................	0·08	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·07
Salford	**0·34**	**0·11**	**0·09**	**0·05**	**0·13**	**0·14**	**0·33**

DIPHTHERIA.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean.	1914.
England and Wales	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·11	0·12	0·12	0·15
97 Great English Towns ...	0·15	0·12	0·15	0·13	0·13	0·14	0·16
London....................	0·12	0·09	0·14	0·10	0·09	0·11	0·16
Salford	**0·44**	**0·22**	**0·23**	**0·13**	**0·12**	**0·23**	**0·16**

WHOOPING COUGH.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean.	1914.
England and Wales	0·20	0·24	0·21	0·23	0·14	0·20	0·21
97 Great English Towns ...	0·24	0·29	0·24	0·26	0·17	0·24	0·25
London....................	0·26	0·28	0·23	0·22	0·17	0·23	0·20
Salford	**0·19**	**0·41**	**0·16**	**0·55**	**0·17**	**0·30**	**0·33**

MEASLES.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean.	1914.
England and Wales	0·35	0·23	0·36	0·35	0·28	0·31	0·24
97 Great English Towns ...	0·48	0·31	0·47	0·47	0·34	0·41	0·35
London....................	0·48	0·41	0·57	0·40	0·34	0·44	0·31
Salford	**0·79**	**0·34**	**0·42**	**1·06**	**0·54**	**0·63**	**0·48**

DIARRHŒA.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean.	1914.
England and Wales	0·28	0·29	1·06	0·20	0·56	0·48	0·49
97 Great English Towns ...	0·38	0·38	1·31	0·27	0·75	0·62	0·65
London....................	0·32	0·28	1·18	0·31	0·69	0·56	0·69
Salford	**0·48**	**0·52**	**1·55**	**0·36**	**0·78**	**0·74**	**0·74**

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department, under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, was 3,109, which is 1,202 more than in the previous year, and 1,728 more than the average for the preceding five years. This increase is due to the rise in the number of notifications from scarlet fever, which was 1,112 more than last year, and to the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Notification of cases of this disease was made compulsory on the 1st April, 1914, by Order of the Local Government Board, and 80 cases were notified during the 8 months the Order was in force. There were 2,336 cases of scarlet fever, 352 of diphtheria, and 63 of enteric fever. Full details, for comparison of these figures with preceding years, will be found in Table No. I 2. The death rate from the seven zymotics for the year was 1·9 per thousand, compared with 1·9 in 1913, 2·2 in 1912, 2·5 in 1911, and 1·8 in 1910. These figures include the deaths from diarrhœa, measles, and whooping cough, in addition to the notifiable diseases.

Particulars as to sickness from the non-notifiable infectious diseases cannot be given, but the particulars of mortality are as follows :—

Other Tubercular Diseases	118	deaths.
Measles	113	,,
Whooping Cough	77	,,
Diarrhœa	196	,,
Influenza	41	,,

This shows a large increase in the deaths from whooping cough and influenza when compared with the figures for 1913, and also a decrease in measles and other tubercular diseases.

The highest number of cases notified in any one week was 90, which occurred in the 2nd week of the year (January), and the lowest number was 27 in the 51st week (December). In 1913 the highest number was 97 in the 45th week, and the lowest 14 in the 20th week.

Comparison with England and Wales, &c.—The mortality rates from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and diarrhœa are given in Table No. M 16, where they are compared with the similar rates for England and Wales, the 97 Great Towns, and London.

Small Pox.

One case of Small Pox occurred in Salford during the year.

The case was reported on the evening of the 25th of June, the patient being a man aged 33 years, residing at No. 51, Woodland Street, Broughton.

The patient was visited the same evening and the diagnosis confirmed.

It was found that the patient had been receiving medical attention since the 14th of June, and that the rash appeared on the 20th, the patient taking to his bed on the 22nd of June.

The case was immediately isolated, and the contacts in the house, consisting of a man aged 78 years (vaccinated in infancy and revaccinated at 28 years of age), the patient's wife, aged 31 (vaccinated in infancy), and two daughters, aged six years and three years respectively (vaccinated in infancy), were revaccinated the same evening and quarantined.

At 9-30 a.m. on the following morning, 26th of June, the patient was removed to the Cinder Hill Hospital, Chadderton, by arrangement with the Chadderton, Crompton and Royton Joint Hospital Board; and the house and bedding were thoroughly disinfected.

The family were quarantined and provisioned at the cost of the Corporation.

The patient, who had been at work up to the 22nd of June, was employed at an Engineering works in the City of Manchester, and the Medical Officer of Health of that district was immediately notified to this effect.

The Medical Officer of Health of Manchester supplied me with a list of people resident in this District who had probably been in contact with the patient at work. These were immediately visited and vaccination advised, and in a great majority of the cases vaccination was carried out. The contacts were revisited each day during the period of incubation.

The district in the immediate vicinity of the house in which the case occurred was mapped out, and house to house visits made. A very great number of the inhabitants of the district were vaccinated or revaccinated.

All persons who had been in contact with the patient were vaccinated at the earliest opportunity, and they were afterwards kept under strict observation.

The Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring districts were informed as to residents of their districts who had been in contact with the patient.

On the thirteenth day before the rash appeared, the patient spent a large portion of the day in Bury and the neighbourhood. Cases of Small Pox existed at that time at Heywood, which adjoins Bury. It is considered possible that he may have contracted the disease here, although it was impossible to trace any definite contact.

Eighteen suspicious cases were reported to me by practitioners in the Borough. I visited each case and found them all to be free from Small Pox.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 2,336 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1914. This number is 1112 more than that for the preceding year, and 1324 above the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 99·4 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 52·3 for the preceding year.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	20	3	15·0
1 to 5 years ..	655	46	7·0
5 to 15 ,, ..	1413	24	1·7
15 to 25 ,, ..	200	3	1·5
25 to 65 ,, ..	48	2	4·2
Over 65 ,, ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,336	78	3·3

There were 78 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 3·3 per cent of the cases or 3·3 per 10,000 of the population. The cases were spread over the whole year, being most numerous in the month of January, when there were 251 notifications, and fewest in December, when there were 148 notifications. In respect of age, scarlet fever showed itself to be mainly a disease of youth, 60 per cent of the cases occurring between the ages of five and fifteen, 11 per cent were over fifteen years of age, and 29 per cent were children under five years of age. The mortality, as might be expected, is much the heaviest among the latter, being 7·0 per cent of the cases, whereas between the ages of five and fifteen and over fifteen the mortality was 1·9 per cent. 1973 cases, or 84·5 per cent of the total, were removed to Ladywell Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.

There were 352 cases of diphtheria notified during 1914, compared with 336 in 1913, and 370 the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 15·0 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 14·4 for the preceding year. There were 38 deaths registered from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 10·8 per cent of those attacked, compared with a death rate of 9 per cent in 1913, an average for the preceding five years of 19 per cent, and also a death rate of 1·6 per 10,000 of the population.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	7	3	43·0
1 to 5 years ..	118	26	22·0
5 to 15 ,, ..	160	8	5·0
15 to 25 ,, ..	35	1	3·0
25 to 65 ,, ..	32	..	..
Over 65 ,, ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	352	38	10·8

The cases were spread over the whole year, the numbers ranging from 34 in April to 18 in June. With regard to age, 285 cases, or 81 per cent, were children under 15 years of age, and 125 cases, or 38 per cent, were children under five years of age, the mortality amongst the latter class being very heavy, the deaths reaching the large proportion of 23 per cent of the cases. During the year 198 specimens were forwarded to Professor Delepine for bacteriological examination.

	Cases.	Mortality.	Percentage.
Notification of Diphtheria	352	38	10.8
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Positive results	27	..	..
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Negative results..................	171	..	..

Comparing Salford with England and Wales, the 97 Great Towns, and London, the mortality rates per 10,000 living were as follows :—

England and Wales	1·5
97 Great Towns	1·6
London	1·6
Salford	1·6

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

There were 63 cases of enteric fever notified during 1914, which is a decrease of 50 when compared with 1913, and a decrease of 47 on the average of the preceding five years. This gives an attack rate for the Borough of 2·7 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 4·8 for the preceding year. There were 18 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 29 per cent of the cases, or 0·8 per 10,000 of the population.

The cases were most numerous in the month of April, when there were 9 notifications. There were no notifications in August. With regard to age, the cases were most numerous in the age period 25 to 65 years, the number (29) being 46 per cent of the total cases.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years ..	3	..	..
5 to 15 ,, ..	20	4	20·0
15 to 25 ,, ..	11	2	18·2
25 to 65 ,, ..	29	12	41·4
Over 65 ,, ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	63	18	28·6

There were 49 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 78 per cent of the total cases, as compared with 79 per cent in 1913, 64 per cent in 1912, 74 per cent in 1911, and 79 per cent in 1910.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 20 cases of this disease notified during the year. There were 6,318 births during the year, so that the attack rate was 0·3 per cent. Of these cases five died, giving a mortality rate of 25·0 per cent of the cases.

Erysipelas.

There were 248 cases of erysipelas during the year 1914, as against 203 in 1913, 181 in 1912, 217 in 1911, 129 in 1910, 182 in 1909, 127 in 1908, and 136 in 1907.

Measles.

There were 113 deaths from measles during the year, giving a death rate of 5 per 10,000 living, the rates for the preceding five years being 1909, 8; 1910, 3; 1911, 4; 1912, 11; and 1913, 6.

Whooping Cough.

There were 77 deaths from whooping cough during the year, all except three of which occurred among children under five years of age. The death rate for the Borough was 3 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 2 for 1913, and 3 the average for the past five years. The death rate for England and Wales was 2 per 10,000, and the average for the 97 great towns was 2.

Diarrhœa.

The death rate from diarrhœa was 8 per 10,000 living, as compared with 8 last year, 4 in 1912, 15 in 1911, 5 in 1910, and 5 in 1909.

Epidemic Influenza.

Forty-one deaths were returned as directly due to this cause.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three notifications of this disease were received during the year, all proving fatal, the patients being a male, aged 3 months, and two females, aged respectively 8 and 4 years.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Five cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Anthrax and Glanders.

One case of Anthrax was notified during the year, but no deaths occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 5th February, 1914, this disease was made compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners and midwives. The Order came into force on the 1st of April, and during the period from that date to the end of the year 80 cases were notified. All the cases have been visited by the Lady Inspector of Midwives.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Dispensary, which was opened on January 21st, 1913, at 141, Regent Road, has been extended during the year by the addition of a second consulting room and waiting room, and the pressure on the space is such that it will be necessary during the coming year to add a third consulting room and waiting room, so that three Medical Officers may work at one and the same time.

During the past twelve months the work of this department has greatly increased; this increase being chiefly due to the large number of patients attending for examination and subsequent treatment or observation.

The Staff now consists of a Consulting Medical Officer, two Assistant Medical Officers, five Lady Health Visitors and two Clerks.

Additional premises have been secured at 137 and 139, Regent Road, in order to provide for the increased number of patients; the premises at 139, Regent Road, being now in use.

An analysis of the work done during the past year follows :—

	Insurance Committee's Cases.			Others.			Total.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Cases coming under treatment	472	275	747	586	917	1503	1058	1192	2250
Cases discharged from treatment	2	10	12	45	105	150	47	115	162
Cases died	7	3	10	1	4	5	8	7	15
Contacts examined—									
Positive	—	2	2	4	17	21	4	19	23
Negative	32	17	49	92	187	279	124	204	328
School Contacts examined—									
Positive	—	—	—	8	6	14	8	6	14
Negative	—	—	—	181	167	348	181	167	348
Number of Attendances	3792	2533	6325	3658	7317	10975	7450	9830	17300
Tuberculin administered	1933	1252	3185	235	783	1018	2168	2035	4203
Reports to Insurance Committee—									
New Cases	277	165	442	—	—	—	277	165	442
Reconsidered cases	226	141	367	—	—	—	226	141	367
Cases returned from Sanatorium and taken under observation	17	26	43	2	10	12	19	36	55
Cases returned from Drinkwater Park and taken under observation	163	48	211	20	51	71	183	99	282
Cases under treatment on January 2nd	—	—	262	—	—	622	—	—	884
Cases under observation on January 2nd	—	—	269	—	—	736	—	—	1005

	Negative.	Positive.	Total.
Samples of Sputum examined—Dispensary Cases	73	4	77

Nurses' Visits to homes of patients: 8,516.

Out of 62 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis notified on Form A by medical officers at the Dispensary during the year 1913, 29 were contacts, *i.e.*, 47 %, and 33 were patients who attended voluntarily for examination, *i.e.*, 53 per cent.

Out of 57 cases notified in Form B, seven were contacts.

During the year 1914 the Medical Officers notified 159 cases, of which twelve were contacts (7·5 per cent). The number of contacts, including both adults and school children, examined at the Dispensary since January, 1913, is 2156, and of these 48 were notified by the Medical Officers as suffering from phthisis, *i.e.*, 2·2 per cent. Out of 2,924 patients attending for examination voluntarily 230 were notified, *i.e.*, 7·8 per cent. It would thus appear that the most valuable method for the discovery of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis lies in publicly advertising the fact that patients suffering from chest complaints, loss of flesh, &c., will be examined at the Dispensary. The examination of contacts, however, is also of value, since it makes possible the discovery of chronic, latent or incipient cases.

The X-Ray apparatus has been of great value as an aid to diagnosis, especially in the hilus tuberculosis of children.

An encouraging feature of the past year has been the number of cases sent for diagnosis by the practitioners of the Borough, which represent 301 out of the total of 2,250 examined.

Tuberculin has been administered 4,203 times, *i.e.*, nearly double the number of doses given in 1913, and it is proposed in future to give this method of treatment a more extended trial. Hitherto the treatment has appeared to be of more benefit in cases of chronic disease, however extensive, than in cases presenting acute symptoms.

There were during the year 385 deaths from phthisis, and 118 deaths from other tubercular diseases, giving a mortality rate of 16 and 5 respectively per 10,000 of the population.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-eight cases were notified during the year as compared with 1,591 during last year. Of the 1,468 notifications, 1,126 were new cases and 342 were re-notifications of cases already on the books.

Of the new cases, 573 were notified by General Practitioners, 364 by Medical Officers of Hospitals and Dispensaries, 128 by Poor Law Medical Officers, and 61 by School Medical Officers.

The mean age at death of patients dying during the year from pulmonary phthisis was :—Males, 38 years; females, 31 years. From tuberculosis, other than pulmonary phthisis :—Males, 10 years; females, 6 years.

From Table A the age and sex distribution of cases and deaths among those notified is readily seen.

Table B gives the occupation of the cases notified so far as could be ascertained.

TABLE A.

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases of Phthisis notified during the Year 1914.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	97	14	93	9	190	23
10 to 20 ,, ..	94	9	124	8	218	17
20 to 30 ,, ..	106	17	140	21	246	38
30 to 40 ,, ..	113	21	107	13	220	34
40 to 50 ,, ..	93	27	58	12	151	39
50 to 60 ,, ..	49	15	19	6	68	21
Over 60 ,, ..	23	15	10	2	33	17
TOTALS	575	118	551	71	1126	189

TABLE B.

Occupations of the 1,126 Cases Notified.

MALES.

Outdoor Workers.

1.	Building Trades	7
2.	Carters, Coachmen, Hawkers, & Car Drivers	32
3.	Labourers and Navvies	75
4.	Travellers	2
5.	Stonemasons	4
6.	Railway Workers	10
7.	Seamen	2
8.	Other Outdoor Workers	21
	Total	153

Indoor Workers.

1.	Employees in Cotton Mills	13
2.	Colliers	4
3.	Hairdressers	2
4.	Clerks and Warehousemen	39
5.	Butchers	3
6.	Joiners and Woodworkers	12
7.	Painters	5
8.	Metal Workers	24
9.	Tailors	12
10.	Glass Blower	1
11.	Bleachers and Dyers	15
12.	Barmen & Beer Retailers	2
13.	Packers	13
14.	Rubber Workers	12
15.	Printers	15
16.	Mechanics and Engineers	16
17.	Boot Repairers	3
18.	Shopkeepers & Assistants	3
19.	Bakers	4
20.	Children under 5	22
21.	Scholars	122
22.	No Occupation stated	14
23.	Other Occupations	66
	Total	422

FEMALES.

1.	Machinists		18
2.	Mill Hands	Workers in Textile Factories	48
3.	Weavers		18
4.	Housewives		161
5.	Charwomen		11
6.	Makers of Wearing Apparel		32
7.	Teachers		2
8.	Printers		3
9.	Rubber Workers		8
10.	Servants		21
11.	Packers		5
12.	Confectioners		2
13.	Shop Assistants		7
14.	Waste Sorters		7
15.	Box-makers		3
16.	Children under 5		25
17.	Scholars		139
18.	Other Occupations		32
19.	No Occupation stated		9
	Total		551

TABLE C.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

	When Notified.
Under six months	445
Over 6 months to 1 year	145
, 1 year to 18 months	133
,, 18 months to 2 years	13
,, 2 years to 3 years	47
,, 3 years	68
No Time Stated	237
	1088

The following particulars were obtained from the various medical practitioners, who had notified cases, 38 in number, that were not to be visited by the officials of this Department during the past 12 months:—

No longer under the Doctor's care	13
Improving	16
Disease progressing	2
Removed from Salford	1
Dead	1
	33

The following are the particulars of the cases sent to Delamere, with a statement as to their present condition :—

Year.	Cases sent.	Died within				Total deaths.	Removed or lost sight of.	Now unsatisfactory.	Now in good condition.
		1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.				
1908...	16	3	1	1	..	5	2	1	8
1909...	13	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	8
1910...	14	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	6
1911...	20	4	..	1	..	5	3	2	10
1912...	26	4	1	..	..	5	7	3	11
1913...	63	7	..	..	..	7	12	5	39
1914...	57	2	..	..	..	2	3	10	25
Totals .	209	24	3	3	1	31	31	23	107

Seventeen patients are still in Delamere.

From the above Table it is seen that out of 63 cases sent to Delamere in the years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, 17 have died, 9 have been lost sight of, but were in good health when we last heard of them, and 32 now remain in a perfectly healthy condition.

This must be considered fairly satisfactory, as from three to six years after treatment had been concluded, fifty-nine per cent of the cases (excluding removals) appear to be "cured," being in good health and following their ordinary employment in the Borough.

During the year 1914, 252 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been received. Thirty-three of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books, and two hundred and ninteeen are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Skin.	Other forms.	Totals.
Under 10 years	43	14	43	3	18	121
10 to 20 years	25	13	9	7	1	55
20 ,, 30 ,, ...	9	7	1	2	2	21
30 ,, 40 ,, ...	3	7	..	2	3	15
Over 40 ,, ...	2	4	..	1	..	7
Totals	82	45	53	15	24	219

Tuberculin Treatment.

One hundred and eighty-seven cases (119 males and 68 females) have been treated with Tuberculin since the Dispensary opened.

One hundred and nineteen cases, or 64 per cent, gained weight during the treatment, the average gain being 5·3 lbs. Sixty cases, or 32 per cent, lost weight, the average loss in weight being 4·1 lbs., and in seven cases (4 per cent) the weight remained stationary.

The net gain in weight of all the cases treated is 2·1 lbs.

Forty-nine of the cases, *i.e.*, 26 per cent, were working before treatment, whilst 137, or 74 per cent, were not working. After treatment, however, 127, or 69 per cent, were able to resume work, and only 24 cases, or 13 per cent, were not working after treatment.

Thirteen of the cases (7 per cent) have died, and 20 cases have removed out of the district.

It should be noted that only three of the cases who died had doses over ·1 P.T.O.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT.

No	Length of Treatment.	Weight at commencement of treatment.	Present weight.	Gain.	Loss.	Ability to work.		Last dose of Tuberculin.
						Before treatment.	After treatment.	
	Mnths.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
1	9	119½	135¼	15¾	..	Working	Working	1 c.c. O.T.
2	15	115½	105¾	..	9¾	,,	,,	·6 ,,
3	5	137¼	145	7¾	..	,,	,,	·01 P.T.
4	4	107	104¼	..	2¾	Not working	,,	·25 P.T.O.
5	8	127½	128½	1	..	,,	,,	·1 O.T.
6	16	146½	143¼	..	3¼	Working	,,	1 c.c. ,,
7	11	96¾	93¾	..	3	,,	,,	1 c.c. ,,
8	18	111½	114¼	2¾	..	,,	,,	1 c.c. ,,
9	10	103¾	103¼	..	½	,,	,,	·2 P.T.
10	22	109¾	122¼	12¾	..	Not working	,,	·15 ,,
11	10	126	130½	4½	..	,,	,,	·8 P.T.O.
12	12	79½	81	1½	..	Working	,,	1 c.c. O.T.
13	7	114	114¼	¼	..	Not working	,,	1 c.c. ,,
14	8	99½	99	..	½	,,	Removed	·04 P.T.
15	6	117½	113½	..	4	Working	Working	·3 P.T.O.
16	11	122	141¾	19¾	..	,,	,,	·02 P.T.
17	9½	127½	126	..	1½	Not working	,,	·3 P.T.O.
18	5	145	150¼	5¼	..	Working	,,	·6 ,,
19	14	117	118¼	1¼	..	Not working	,,	1 c.c. O.T.
20	20	103½	101¼	..	2¼	Working	,,	·6 P.T.
21	9	156	161	5	..	Not working	,,	·6 P.T.O.
22	12½	81¾	79½	..	2¼	,,	,,	·3 O.T.
23	22	81¾	80¼	..	1½	,,	,,	·6 P.T.
24	22½	109	100¼	..	8¾	,,	,,	·03 O.T.
25	18½	121¾	125	3¼	..	,,	,,	·3 P.T.
26	9	87	92¼	5¼	..	Working	,,	·1 P.T.O.
27	9	131	122¾	..	8¼	Not working	,,	·015 P.T.
28	20½	135¼	129½	..	5¾	Working	,,	1 c.c. O.T.
29	19½	92	92½	½	..	Not working	,,	·15 P.T.O.
30	18½	95¾	101	5¼	..	,,	Not working	·5 ,,
31	17	116	116¼	¼	..	Working	Working	·2 P.T.
32	9½	130	130	..	..	Not working	,,	·02 ,,
33	6	100½	100½	..	..	,,	,,	·08 P.T.
34	2½	136	144	8	..	,,	,,	·15 P.T.O.
35	3	146	146	..	..	,,	,,	·3 ,,
36	4	100¼	107½	7¼	..	,,	,,	·06 P.T.
37	4	136½	139½	3	..	,,	Removed	·04 ,,
38	3	108	112½	4½	..	,,	Working	·5 P.T.O.
39	7	116¼	124	7¾	..	,,	Fatal	·9 P.T.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight at commencement of treatment.	Present weight.	Gain.	Loss.	Ability to work.		Last dose of Tuberculin.
						Before treatment.	After treatment.	
	Mnths.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
40	5	105¾	117	11¼	..	Not working	Removed	1 c.c. P.T.O.
41	4	125½	133	7½	..	,,	,,	·04 P.T.
42	10	128¼	128¼	..	..	Working	Working	1 c.c. O.T.
43	8½	117½	118½	1	..	Not working	Removed	·01 P.T.
44	7	122½	129½	7	..	,,	Not working	·02 ,,
45	8	148¼	147	..	1¼	Working	Working	1 c.c. O.T.
46	10	87¼	90	2¾	..	Not working	Fatal	·08 P.T.
47	6	106	110½	4½	..	,,	Working	·6 P.T.O.
48	4	159	164¾	5¾	..	,,	,,	·1 ,,
49	4½	130	107½	..	22½	Working	,,	·6 ,,
50	7	125½	115½	..	10	Not working	Fatal	·3 ,,
51	14	121¼	117½	..	3¾	,,	Removed	·0004 ,,
52	5	119	123	4	..	Working	Working	·0006 ,,
53	2	139½	137¾	..	1¾	,,	,,	·0015 ,,
54	7	151	147¾	..	3¼	Not working	,,	·0015 ,,
55	5	123	124	1	..	,,	,,	·01 ,,
56	6	94½	109¾	15¼	..	,,	,,	·003 ,,
57	10	119½	128	8½	..	,,	Not working	·002 ,,
58	9	134½	138½	4	..	,,	,,	·0003 ,,
59	2½	84	90	6	..	,,	Working	·0006 ,,
60	2½	108	105¾	..	2¼	Working	,,	·0008 ,,
61	3	140	139	..	1	Not working	,,	·002 ,,
62	7	102	105¼	3¼	..	,,	,,	·003 ,,
63	2	140	142¼	2¼	..	Working	,,	·0008 ,,
64	11½	88	84	..	4	Not working	Not working	·0003 ,,
65	10	106	106	..	..	,,	Working	·008 ,,
66	4	107	102¾	..	4¼	,,	Fatal	·001 ,,
67	2	146½	149¾	3¼	..	,,	Removed	·002 ,,
68	7	133	122½	..	10½	,,	Not working	·0003 ,,
69	11	98	104¼	6¼	..	,,	Working	·001 ,,
70	10	119	118¼	..	¾	Working	,,	·01 ,,
71	4	100½	103¾	3¼	..	,,	Not working	·015 ,,
72	5	133¼	130¾	..	2½	Not working	Working	·06 ,,
73	7	114½	118½	4	..	Working	,,	·006 ,,
74	3	129	127½	..	1½	Not working	,,	·005 ,,
75	3½	98	102½	4½	..	,,	,,	·006 ,,
76	8	100	106¾	6¾	..	,,	,,	·0008 ,,
77	16½	99	95¼	..	3¾	,,	,,	·001 ,,
78	4	126½	123½	..	3	,,	,,	·07 ,,

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight at commencement of treatment.	Present weight.	Gain.	Loss.	Ability to work.		Last dose of Tuberculin.
						Before treatment.	After treatment.	
	Mnths.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
79	1	162½	165	2½	..	Not Working	Working	·0004 P.T.O
80	3	101½	110	8½	..	,,	,,	·05 ,,
81	4½	115	115	..	..	Working	,,	·0015 ,,
82	8½	113	119¼	6¼	..	Not working	,,	·02 ,,
83	2	139	149½	10½	..	,,	,,	·002 ,,
84	2	128	132½	4½	..	Working	Removed	·001 ,,
85	9½	103½	101¾	..	1¾	Not working	Not working	·01 ,,
86	17	113	121	8	..	,,	Working	·002 ,,
87	4	122¼	125¾	3½	..	,,	,,	·0004 ,,
88	10	92½	111	8½	..	,,	,,	·06 ,,
89	9½	145½	139	..	6½	,,	,,	·0004 ,,
90	20	93	108	15	..	,,	,,	·002 ,,
91	3½	103	112	9	..	,,	,,	·0005 B.E.
92	15	98½	116¾	8¼	..	,,	,,	·01 P.T.O.
93	2	121	118¾	..	2¼	,,	,,	·006 ,,
94	17	142	143½	1½	..	,,	Not working	·008 ,,
95	4	118	129½	11½	..	Working	Working	·006 ,,
96	3	119¼	120¾	1½	..	,,	,,	·004 ,,
97	20	83	89	6	..	,,	,,	·0003 ,,
98	6	121	123	2	..	Not working	,,	·08 ,,
99	3	123½	123	..	½	,,	,,	·05 ,,
100	3½	112½	116¼	3¾	..	Working	,,	·004 ,,
101	4	137	136¼	..	¾	,,	,,	·009 ,,
102	3½	109¼	111	1¾	..	,,	Not working	·004 B.E.
103	4	115	121¾	6¾	..	Not working	Working	·06 P.T.O.
104	20	139	134¼	..	4¾	,,	,,	·01 ,,
105	9½	122	129½	7½	..	Working	,,	·006 ,,
106	11	107	105¼	..	1¾	Not working	Not working	·0008 ,,
107	3	109	112½	3½	..	,,	,,	·006 ,,
108	3½	146½	150¼	3¾	..	,,	,,	·0009 ,,
109	5	109	111¾	2¾	..	,,	,,	·003 ,,
110	5	130½	134	3½	..	,,	Working	·0015 ,,
111	2	132¼	134½	2¼	..	,,	Fatal	·0004 ,,
112	2½	136	140	4	..	,,	Working	·15 ,,
113	2½	144	147	3	..	,,	Not working	·02 ,,
114	2½	109	116	7	..	,,	Fatal	·006 ,,
115	2½	131½	137	5½	..	,,	Working	·03 ,,
116	2	105	110¼	5¼	..	Working	,,	·003 ,,
117	1½	114	126	12	..	Not working	Fatal	·004 ,,

Tuberculin Treatment—Continued.

No	Length of Treatment.	Weight at commencement of treatment.	Present weight.	Gain.	Loss.	Ability to work.		Last dose of Tuberculin.
						Before treatment.	After treatment.	
	Mnths.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
118	4	134¾	134½	. .	¼	Not working	Working	·0004 P.T.O.
119	4	53	55	2	. .	,,	Not working	·0005 ,,
120	4	104	109¾	5¾	. .	,,	Working	·004 ,,
121	1	133½	136	2½	. .	,	Removed	·0002 ,,
122	8	150¼	150½	¼	. .	,,	Working	·008 ,,
123	3	137¼	135½	. .	1¾	,,	Not working	·008 ,,
124	1	105½	111¼	5¾	. .	,,	Fatal	·008 ,,
125	4½	99	101	2	. .	,,	Removed	·04 ,,
126	4	112½	123½	11	. .	Working	Working	·003 ,,
127	10½	109	105¼	. .	4¾	Not working	,,	·006 ,,
128	3½	109¼	119	9¾	. .	,,	Removed	·03 ,,
129	1½	56	64	8	. .	,,	Away	·0006 ,,
130	2	119	122½	3½	. .	,,	Not working	·0004 ,,
131	2	105½	113½	8	. .	,,	Removed	·008 ,,
132	2	112¾	115	2¼	. .	,,	Not working	·01 ,,
133	2	140½	136¼	. .	4¼	,,	,,	·0006 ,,
134	1½	123	131½	8½	. .	Working	Working	·01 ,,
135	5	111	116½	5½	. .	,,	Removed	·02 ,,
136	1	112	115¾	3¾	. .	,,	Working	·002 ,,
137	11	103½	105¾	2¼	. .	Not working	Removed	·006 ,,
138	2	113½	113	. .	½	Working	Working	·0001 ,,
139	3½	125½	126¼	¾	. .	Not working	,,	·015 ,,
140	3	125	147¾	22¾	. .	,,	,,	·0015 ,,
141	2	127	128¼	1¼	. .	,,	Away	·002 ,,
142	3	127	128	1	. .	,,	Not working	·001 ,,
143	1½	78¾	81	2¼	. .	,,	Fatal	·005 ,,
144	9	116	118¼	2¼	. .	,,	Not working	·01 ,,
145	10	96½	98½	2	. .	Working	Working	·003 ,,
146	4	131¼	135	3¾	. .	Not working	,,	·003 B.E.
147	9	129½	131	1½	. .	,,	,,	·08 P.T.O.
148	9	125½	120¾	. .	4¾	,,	,,	·004 ,,
149	3	136	141	5	. .	,,	,,	·003 ,,
150	9	120½	120	. .	½	,,	,,	·0004 ,,
151	8	134	121	. .	13	,,	,,	·0004 ,,
152	15	126	117	. .	9	,,	,,	·0015 ,,
153	4	131	144½	13½	. .	Working	,,	·008 ,,
154	9	131	122¾	. .	8¼	Not working	,,	·015 ,,
155	5	102	105¼	3¼	. .	,,	Not working	·02 ,,
156	11	88	84	. .	4	,,	,,	·008 ,,

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight at commencement of treatment.	Present weight.	Gain.	Loss.	Ability to work. Before treatment.	Ability to work. After treatment.	Last dose of Tuberculin.
	Mnths.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
157	15	113	115	2	. .	Not working	Working	·02 P.T.O.
158	13½	110	111	1	. .	Working	,,	·05 ,,
159	6	114½	126	11½	. .	,,	,,	·015 ,,
160	15	143	137½	. .	5½	Not working	,,	·015 ,,
161	3	117	125½	8½	. .	,,	,,	·04 ,,
162	17½	114	107	. .	7	Working	,,	·003 ,,
163	3	136	135	. .	1	,,	,,	·0008 ,,
164	4	113	119¾	6¾	. .	Not working	,,	·0008 ,,
165	13	132	127	. .	5	,,	,,	·0006 ,,
166	15	97¾	99½	1¾	. .	,,	,,	·02 ,,
167	7	127½	123	. .	4½	,,	,,	·02 ,,
168	14	132	127	. .	5	,,	,,	·015 ,,
169	18	109	. .	. .	. .	,,	Fatal	·0015 ,,
170	11	116½	107½	. .	9	,,	Working	·08 ,,
171	2½	128	132½	4½	. .	Working	Removed	·001 ,,
172	5	113	119¾	6¾	. .	Not working	,,	·0008 ,,
173	8	119½	124½	5	. .	,,	Working	·05 ,,
174	2	147	152	5	. .	,,	Removed	·03 ,,
175	4	127½	127½	. .	. .	,,	,,	·004 ,,
176	3	117¼	116¾	. .	½	Working	Working	·0006 ,,
177	3	127½	127¾	¼	. .	Not working	Removed	·006 ,
178	7	123	120¼	. .	2¾	,,	Fatal	·0006 ,,
179	2	122	130½	8½	. .	,,	Working	·0004 ,,
180	3	97½	99	1½	. .	Working	Removed	·00024 ,,
181	2	97	89¾	. .	7¼	Not working	Fatal	·0004 ,,
182	7	132½	136	3½	. .	,,	Working	·0004 ,,
183	4	119	118	. .	1	,,	,,	·004 ,,
184	2	129½	132½	3	. .	,,	,,	·008 ,,
185	4	91	98	7	. .	,,	,,	·0015 ,,
186	1	105	103¼	. .	1¾	Working	Fatal	·0004 ,,
187	4	120¼	126	5¾	. .	Not working	Working	·002 ,,

Cases treated at the Crossley Sanatorium, Delamere, Year ending 31st December, 1914.

Duration of Treatment.	Insured Persons.			Non-Insured Persons.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months......	1	3	4	1	3	4
2—3 months........	8	9	17	..	1	1
3—4 ,, ...	6	6	12	..	5	5
4—5 ,, ...	4	4	8	1	..	1
5—6 ,, ...	1	1	2	..	..	..
In at end of the year .	5	9	14	2	..	2
Totals...........	25	32	57	4	9	13

Report of the Drinkwater Park Sanatorium for the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Sanatorium was opened for patients suffering from Tuberculosis on February 13th, 1913, with accommodation for 18 males and 15 males. This has been increased during the year by the addition of 17 beds.

The staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, Matron, four Nurses, Cook, two Kitchen-maids, two House-maids, 2 Ward-maids, Porter, Gardener, and Shepherd.

The number of patients admitted up to 31st of December was 301. One death occurred during the year. The number of patients remaining in the Sanatorium on 31st December was 47.

Table I. shows the number of patients admitted, duration of treatment, and corresponding increase in weight.

General Line of Treatment Adopted.

All cases before admission are examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and as far as possible only those cases which appear to have a reasonable chance of recovery are admitted.

The average stay in Hospital is six weeks, experience having proved to us that this is sufficiently long for the purpose of education and commencement of treatment. Education, indeed, is looked upon as the most important part of the treatment.

Whilst in hospital, the patients, by means of lectures and demonstrations, are taught how to deal with their sputum, the infective nature of their malady is borne in upon them, they are generally educated in the doings of those things which will enable them to order their lives under home conditions in a manner which will involve a maximum of benefit to themselves and a minimum of danger to others.

When discharged from Hospital, patients continue treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and, as the majority of them resume work, the Dispensary is opened in the evenings for tuberculin injections.

The health of the Staff during the year has been excellent.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Patients admitted to Drinkwater Park Sanatorium, Duration of Treatment, and Corresponding Increase in Weight.

Period—1st January to 31st December, 1914.

Duration of Treatment.	Insured.		Non-insured.		Average gain in weight		Dispensary after Treatment.		Domiciliary after Treatment.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					lbs.	lbs.				
2 weeks ...	3	2	1	1	..	4	..	1	4	2
4 ,, ...	19	8	1	4	8¼	4¼	14	11	6	1
6 ,, ...	65	18	3	18	8¼	6¾	68	34	..	2
8 ,, ...	26	6	3	5	9¾	7	27	11	2	..
10 ,, ...	13	5	1	2	9¾	8¼	12	7	2	..
12 ,, ...	20	7	7	4	8½	9	23	8	4	3
TOTALS	146	46	16	34	..	..	144	72	18	8

SANATORIUM BENEFIT RETURN.

Insured Persons.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Insured Persons applying for Sanatorium Benefit, and of Insured Persons receiving Sanatorium Benefit during the period from 12th January, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, inclusive.

N.B.—In this table a person who received treatment within the period should appear once, and once only, even though he has received treatment in more than one form. A person whose course of treatment began prior to 12th January, 1914, and continued into the period, should NOT appear in this table.

	Number of Applicants.		Not treated for reasons such as those stated in footnote.*	Received Treatment †		
	(*a*) Whose applications were received before 12th Jan., 1914, who did not receive treatment till on or after that date.	(*b*) Whose applications were received during the period.		(*a*) Pulmonary Cases.	(*b*) Non-Pulmonary Cases.	(*c*) Total.
Men........	8	313	14	301	6	307
Women.....	4	191	8	182	5	187
Totals	12	504	22	483	11	494

* (i) On expert examination found not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

(ii) Removed to another area.

(iii) Declined the treatment for which nominated.

(iv) Application under consideration 31st December, 1914.

† These figures should include all the applicants included in the left-hand columns (*a*) and (*b*) who received treatment during the period.

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVING TREATMENT IN VARIOUS FORMS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 12TH JANUARY, 1914, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

N.B.—A person receiving treatment under more than one heading should appear in this and the following table as a separate case under each heading. A person nominated more than once for the same form of treatment should, however, be reckoned as one case only of that form of treatment. A person whose treatment began before 12th January, 1914, and continued until the period should be included in this and the following table.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Residential	187	75	262
Dispensary.........	286	171	457
Domiciliary	309	124	433
Totals	782	370	1152

TABLE · III.

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

(*a*) Residential.

	Total cases treated. (1)	Discharged from Institution.		Died. (4)	* Residential treatment discontinued in other cases. (5)	Still under Residential treatment on 1st Jan., 1915. (6)
		Improved. (2)	Without Improvement (3)			
Men........	187	136	22	..	2	27
Women.....	75	42	13	1	1	18
Totals	262	178	35	1	3	45

* The figures in column (5) should relate to cases as to the progress of which no definite report is available for various resons, *e.g.*, the withdrawal from the institution of the insured persons themselves before the expiration of the period for which they were nominated for treatment.

(*b*) Dispensary.

	Total cases treated. (1)	Discharged from Institution.		Died. (4)	* Residential treatment discontinued in other cases. (5)	Still under Residential treatment on 1st Jan., 1915. (6)
		Improved. (2)	Without Improvement (3)			
Men........	286	25	10	8	54	189
Women.....	171	23	5	3	27	113
Totals	457	48	15	11	81	302

* See footnote to Table III. (*a*), column (5).

Tuberculosis in Milk.

This is dealt with in the Veterinary Surgeon's section of this report (Section IV.).

Measures taken to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Disease.

Isolation.—Out of the total 3,109 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 2,377, or 76 per cent, were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium and there isolated. The case of Small Pox was isolated at Cinder Hill Hospital, Chadderton.

Disinfection.—All infected bedding has been stoved in the steam disinfectors.

Bacteriology.—571 specimens in suspected cases of enteric fever, diphtheria, and phthisis have been sent to Professor Delepine, of the Owens College, for examination, and the following is the result of the work done during the year 1914:—

Enteric Fever.—86 examinations made, positive reactions obtained 15, or 17·4 per cent.

Diphtheria.—198 examinations made, and the specific baccilli were found in 27 cases, or 13·6 per cent.

Phthisis.—287 tests were made, and tubercle baccilli were found in 70 cases, or 24·4 per cent.

School attendance has been regulated in the manner described in Section III. of this report.

Library books from infected homes are either disinfected or retained for the use of the patients in the hospital.

TABLE I. 1.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in Whole District.								Total Cases notified in each Ward.																Cases removed to Hospital.
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.																							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias'.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas'.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Weaste.	Hope.	
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	352	7	118	160	35	27	5	..	21	28	23	14	8	15	12	28	24	14	29	18	11	60	23	24	301
Erysipelas..........	248	1	3	23	32	81	95	13	10	12	25	14	12	16	16	17	22	13	9	9	22	15	11	25	39
Scarlet fever	2336	20	655	1413	200	45	3	..	158	188	137	100	76	82	69	177	187	117	158	113	87	333	153	201	1973
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	63	..	3	20	11	21	8	..	..	2	2	4	1	6	3	8	5	..	4	2	3	11	3	9	49
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	20	..	..	..	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	3	4	3	13
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute-Poliomyelitis..	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	9	7	5	4	3	8	4	5	3	5	7	4	5	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1126	6	45	269	237	405	151	13	43	63	56	72	68	58	73	81	92	78	55	76	77	98	60	76	353
Other forms of tuberculosis	236	17	49	93	45	27	2	3	10	18	12	16	11	15	13	19	22	18	8	7	13	24	13	17	3
Totals	**4471**	**134**	**876**	**1979**	**568**	**621**	**264**	**29**	**250**	**315**	**256**	**229**	**184**	**198**	**191**	**334**	**364**	**250**	**268**	**229**	**221**	**551**	**271**	**360**	**2733**

TABLE I. 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1914.

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	FEVER.				Erysipelas.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Continued.	Puerperal.		
1883...........	6	805	81	293	14	..	21	..	1220
1884...........	5	1154	99	422	35	..	14	..	1729
1885...........	11	632	54	205	32	..	15	..	949
1886...........	..	1536	41	288	5	..	12	..	1882
1887...........	4	1427	83	368	7	..	11	..	1900
Average 5 years	**5**	**1111**	**72**	**315**	**19**	..	**15**	..	**1537**
1888...........	52	1128	175	572	31	..	26	..	1984
1889...........	..	1283	691	485	3	..	14	..	2476
1890...........	..	985	704	383	6	4	22	76	2180
1891...........	..	483	231	377	1	6	13	53	1164
1892...........	7	865	231	347	5	5	26	86	1572
Average 5 years	**12**	**948**	**406**	**433**	**9**	**3**	**20**	**43**	**1874**
1893...........	168	865	261	563	5	12	30	147	2051
1894...........	35	1043	242	316	1	14	21	130	1802
1895...........	4	1167	194	382	..	11	19	111	1888
1896...........	2	1579	158	291	7	12	24	114	2187
1897...........	..	714	103	291	..	14	13	121	1256
Average 5 years	**42**	**1074**	**192**	**369**	**3**	**13**	**21**	**125**	**1836**
1898...........	..	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	1330
1899...........	..	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	1382
1900...........	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	2177
1901...........	..	1320	420	317	1	8	33	230	2329
1902...........	23	780	292	207	43	6	16	164	1531
Average 5 years	**6**	**960**	**260**	**300**	**13**	**11**	**25**	**174**	**1750**
1903...........	175	737	335	178	..	1	13	161	1600
1904...........	57	1043	422	202	10	7	21	168	1930
1905...........	3	960	363	142	..	7	26	176	1677
1906...........	..	904	432	225	..	1	21	142	1725
1907...........	8	1044	384	92	..	5	23	136	1692
Average 5 years	**49**	**938**	**387**	**168**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**157**	**1725**
1908...........	..	1341	629	181	..	7	27	127	2312
1909...........	..	1577	562	138	..	2	26	182	2487
1910...........	..	909	333	113	..	..	24	129	1508
1911...........	..	911	375	108	..	1	24	217	1636
1912...........	..	541	242	76	..	7	26	181	1103
Average 5 years	..	**1056**	**428**	**123**	..	**3**	**25**	**167**	**1809**
1913...........	4	1224	336	113	..	1	17	203	1907
1914...........	1	2336	352	63	..	..	20	248	3109

TABLE I. 3.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS, AND THE DEATHS REGISTERED IN SALFORD, DURING THE SEVERAL MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1914.

Months.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Typhus Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January ..	..	..	251	17	33	4	6	1	2	..	..	..
February .	..	..	178	9	23	3	5	..	1	1	..	..
March	..	..	208	6	22	1	6	4	1	..	..	..
April	..	..	213	9	43	4	9	1	2	1	..	..
May	..	..	208	5	36	3	7	2	1	..	..	..
June	1	..	150	6	20	5	3	..	3	..	..	..
July	..	..	220	7	29	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
August ...	..	..	167	2	25	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
September	..	..	220	7	40	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	197	4	27	1	4	..	2	2	..	..
November.	..	..	177	5	31	5	7	1	6	1	..	..
December	..	..	147	1	23	2	8	2	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	**1**	..	**2336**	**78**	**352**	**38**	**63**	**15**	**20**	**5**	..	..

TABLE I. 4.

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever...	767	55	695	39	818	50	1040	62	1195	70	706	20	773	17	412	9	1004	25	2068	67
Diphtheria	236	58	279	59	269	44	378	88	450	86	249	31	149	41	114	15	170	19	139	25
Typhus Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .	99	32	147	29	61	20	119	34	97	27	95	20	86	10	59	12	68	17	33	5
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	11	3	13	4	13	4	15	8	14	3	9	3	10	1	17	3	10	3	13	2
Erysipelas......	48	6	40	4	30	4	24	1	31	6	26	2	37	3	27	3	20	1	35	4
*Ill-defined or all other Diseases .	77	..	82	8	81	10	176	9	30	..	24	..	250	21	147	11	153	16	181	16
Total	**1241**	**154**	**1256**	**143**	**1280**	**132**	**1752**	**202**	**1817**	**192**	**1109**	**76**	**1305**	**93**	**776**	**53**	**1429**	**81**	**2409**	**119**

* The Ill-defined cases include the Nursing Staff who may have been ill.

TABLE I. 5.

CASES FROM OUT-DISTRICTS TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	175	10	163	5	180	10	196	9	298	16	269	18	224	2	146	1	122	4	360	8
Diphtheria	42	8	44	8	44	7	45	6	70	11	82	19	41	10	25	2	36	7	39	5
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .	21	8	26	1	38	4	33	10	44	11	150	24	66	7	16	3	30	9	24	6
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	..	3	..
Erysipelas......	2	1	1	1	6	..	4	..	5	..	4	1	5	..	6	1	3	1	4	2
Ill-defined	10	..	10	1	11	2	5	..	11	..	8	1	34	..	22	2	5	1	19	..
Total	**253**	**27**	**245**	**16**	**281**	**24**	**285**	**25**	**431**	**39**	**515**	**64**	**373**	**20**	**219**	**11**	**197**	**22**	**449**	**21**

TABLE I. 6.

NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA FOR YEARS 1883 TO 1914.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1883	81	24	29·6
1884	99	22	22·2
1885	54	17	31·5
1886	41	12	29·3
1887	83	21	25·3
1888	175	61	34·9
1889	691	206	29·8
1890	704	206	29·3
1891	231	78	33·8
1892	231	55	23·8
1893	261	56	21·4
1894	242	64	26·4
1895	194	73	37·6
1896	158	52	32·9
1897	103	32	31·1
1898	97	33	34·0
1899	184	75	40·8
1900	309	90	29·1
1901	420	140	33·3
1902	292	75	25·7
1903	335	86	25·7
1904	422	116	27·5
1905	363	81	22·3
1906	432	90	20·8
1907	384	74	19·3
1908	629	125	19·9
1909	562	107	19·0
1910	333	53	15·9
1911	375	54	14·4
1912	242	31	12.8
1913	336	29	8·6
1914	352	38	10·8

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM,
March 31*st*, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of laying before you the record of the work done at Ladywell Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1914.

In the year under consideration, all the resources of the department were taxed to the utmost in order that accommodation might be found for the large number of cases requiring isolation. How large that number was will be understood when I say that it exceeded that of any previous year since the establishment of the hospital department. In the year 1909, 2,248 cases were admitted. Until the year 1914 this was the largest number of cases admitted in any one year. In 1914, however, the number was 2,858.

The difficulties of the situation were enhanced by the fact that owing to the accommodation for the Nursing and Domestic Staff being limited, it was found necessary to adapt one of the Isolation Pavilions to administrative purposes.

I would here acknowledge, very heartily, the ready assistance and co-operation which I received from every member of the Staff—a help and co-operation without which it would have been impossible for me to have dealt with, in so satisfactory a manner, the crisis through which the department passed.

It is, I think, a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the heavy calls made on the accommodation at Ladywell Sanatorium, at no time was it found necessary to close down the institution against admissions, or to establish a waiting list, but that almost every case was dealt with promptly; and in those comparatively few instances in which there was a delay in admission, the delay was, at the most, one of a few hours only.

It was fortunate to a degree that the number of cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria for which isolation was required was lower than the average. I was thus enabled to deal with more cases of Scarlet Fever than would otherwise have been possible.

Generally speaking, the health of your staff has been good throughout the year. Three of the Nursing Staff and seven of the Domestic Staff contracted Scarlet Fever. One nurse contracted Diphtheria. All the cases were of a comparatively mild nature, and all made good recoveries.

During the year two old members of your staff died; the retired Matron, Miss Kate Thomas, who had been in your service from January, 1877, to May, 1911, died in December, and Housemaid Mary Egan, who had been in your service for some 35 years, died in June.

In March you had under consideration a resolution of the Council of the Fever Nurses Association relative to the question of the payment of nurses. Owing to the fact that considerable difficulty was found in obtaining the services of all grades of nurses, the question was one of considerable import. Acting on your instructions, I reported to you fully on the matter. Consequent on that report, by resolution you increased the salary of Probationer-Nurses from £16, £18, and £20 per annum to £18, £21, and £24 in their first, second, and third years of their service. I may say that the hopes entertained from the adoption of this measure have been realized, and that since then no difficulty has been found in obtaining the services of a good class of Probationers. It was not considered necessary to alter the salaries of Sisters and Staff Nurses, as I shewed that the salaries paid to members of those grades were rather above the average salary paid by similar institutions.

In connection with the above matter, I may mention that the Editor of *The Nursing Mirror*, in noticing the action of the Health Committee of Salford, headed his leaderette, "AN UP-TO-DATE SANATORIUM." He supplemented his remarks on the question of salaries by drawing attention to the fact that since 1897 the principle of a seventh day of rest for members of the nursing staff had been observed at Ladywell Sanatorium, and had proved satisfactory from all points of view.

Three of your staff were called up for Active Service in the year. They were: Dr. Duncan, Assistant Medical Officer, Mrs. Rowan, Matron, and Porter Albert Chance. Dr. Duncan's place was filled by the reinstatement of Dr. Fleming, who but a short time before had been appointed School Medical Officer, and the Matron's by the Assistant Matron (Miss Cutter).

A considerable amount of work has been done in the bacteriological laboratory connected with the institution. The great bulk of this work has been done by Drs. Fleming and Duncan, more especially by the former, to whom I am much indebted for the great interest he has taken in it. As many as 1,466 examinations of pathological products have been made, the examinations including "swabs" taken from throats, noses, ears, uteri, &c., blood for Widal reaction, and cerebro-spinal fluid. The saving effected by carrying out the bacteriological observations at the Sanatorium during the year 1914 is, at least, £230.

The Staff at Ladywell Sanatorium on December 31st, 1914, consisted of:—

Medical Superintendent	1
Assistant Medical Officer	1
Acting Matron	1
Night Superintendent	1
Sisters	5
Staff Nurses	11
Probationers, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years	32
Storekeeper (female)	1
Domestics	33
Clerk to Medical Superintendent	1
Engineer	1
Firemen	3
Lodge Porters	2
General Porters	3
Gardener	1
Gardener's Labourers	5
Driver	1
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In the following pages will be found Statistical Tables bearing on the work done in the Ladywell Sanatorium in the year 1914.

I am pleased to be able to report that the conduct of your Staff generally has been excellent, and that the work of the various sub-departments has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

To you, Gentlemen, I offer my thanks for the kind appreciation and support you have given me on all occasions, and in all matters connected with the superintendence and administration of Ladywell Sanatorium.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN W. MULLEN,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of cases admitted to Ladywell Sanarorium in the year ended December 31st, 1914, was 2,858 (1,329 males and 1,529 females).

There were remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1913, 236 cases (104 males and 132 females), making a total number treated in 1914 of 3,094 (1,433 males and 1,661 females).

Of the above there were discharged 2,767 (1,262 males and 1,505 females).

Out of the total number of the cases treated, 144 (78 males and 66 females) proved fatal. The percentage mortality,* therefore, was 5·06.

As many as 22, or 15·3 of the total deaths, occurred within 24 hours of admission, the length of time during which the patients lived after admission varying from five minutes to 18 hours. Deducting these cases, which I think may fairly be done, the thus corrected death rate is 4·24.

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* NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the mortality rates are calculated according to the Registrar General's formula, *i.e.*, by dividing the deaths, multiplied by 100, by half the sum of the admissions, discharges, and deaths.

The percentage mortality of the principal diseases treated is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	3·2
Enteric Fever	19·6
Diphtheria	16·6
Erysipelas	15·8
Puerperal Fever	11·7
" Other Diseases "	7·7

In the calculation of these mortality rates allowance for " dying cases " have not been made.

There were remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1914, 183 cases (93 males and 90 females).

The tables which follow give particulars of the diseases from which patients admitted suffered, together with particulars as to age and sex distribution. These facts are shewn clearly by Table I.

Table II. shews the number of cases admitted each month during the year 1914, together with the daily average number of cases in hospital. It also provides a ready means of comparison with the immediately preceding year and with selected groups of years.

Table III. gives more fully particulars respecting admissions, shewing, as it does, the diseases from which patients admitted were suffering, and the months in which the admission of certain diseases were more or less numerous. It also shews the relation borne by the numbers in 1914 to those in 1913, and to the mean of the numbers in the five and 31 years ending December 31st, 1913.

On reference to this Table (Table III.), it is seen that the admissions in 1914 exceeded those in 1913 by 1,236, the mean of the five years by, practically, 1,265, and of the 31 years by 1,594.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN LADYWELL SANATORIUM IN 1914.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
I.—Patients remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1913—					
Scarlet Fever	24	58	25	82	189
Enteric Fever	..	9	1	5	15
Diphtheria	4	8	8	7	27
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	2	2
Other Diseases	..	1	2	..	3
Total	28	76	36	96	236
II.—Admitted during the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, affected with—					
Scarlatina	317	773	279	1000	2368
Measles	1	1	..	..	2
Enteric Fever	1	39	..	17	57
Diphtheria	30	47	41	60	178
Erysipelas	2	23	..	14	39
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	16	16
Other Diseases	45	50	19	84	198
Total	396	933	338	1191	2858
Total under treatment in 1914	424	1009	374	1287	3094

TABLE I.—*continued.*

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
III.—Of the above there were discharged recovered from—					
Scarlet Fever	290	767	265	995	2317
Measles	1	1	..	..	2
Enteric Fever	1	32	1	19	53
Diphtheria	22	44	38	60	164
Erysipelas	2	16	..	13	31
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	16	16
Other Diseases	38	48	21	77	184
Total	354	908	325	1180	2767
IV.—Died from—					
Scarlet Fever	27	10	19	22	78
Enteric Fever	..	11	..	1	12
Diphtheria	10	7	10	4	31
Erysipelas	..	5	..	1	6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	2	2
Other Diseases	6	2	..	7	15
Total	43	35	29	37	144
V.—Remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1914, affected with—					
Scarlet Fever	24	54	19	65	162
Enteric Fever	..	5	..	2	7
Diphtheria	2	4	1	3	10
Erysipelas	..	2	..	..	2
Other Diseases	1	1	..	..	2
Total	27	66	20	70	183
Total under treatment in 1914	424	1009	374	1287	3094

TABLE II.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1914; ALSO A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1913, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND THIRTY-TWO (32) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

MONTH.	Admissions, 1914.	Admissions, 1913.	Means of Admissions, 5 years, 1909–13.	Means of Admissions. 31 years, 1883–1913.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Hospital, 1914.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Hospital, 1913.	Means of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 5 years, 1909-13.	Means of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 31 years, 1883-1913
January	290	61	118·4	100·1	241·0	63·0	154·3	135·3
February	208	65	103·2	79·9	242·0	58·8	149·3	128·0
March	250	86	110·8	84·3	231·7	72·3	145·6	153·3
April	236	93	116·4	83·1	214·5	82·6	122·7	109·3
May	251	89	119·6	89·6	233·1	95·5	128·9	108·8
June	218	81	119·2	91·0	220·6	85·5	122·4	102·2
July	242	93	126·8	99·3	238·2	80·6	166·6	113·1
August	228	101	119·0	115·2	224·5	100·8	124·1	119·3
September	227	150	151·4	133·6	230·2	123·8	135·2	136·9
October	274	262	163·0	141·7	236·9	194·7	152·4	154·0
November	255	282	183·8	128·3	268·8	283·0	181·3	169·0
December	179	259	161·6	117·6	223·6	254·0	176·6	158·5
TOTALS ...	2858	1622	1593·2	1264·7	..	..	..	..
Monthly Averages	238·1	135·1	132·7	105·4	233·8	124·5	143·3	132·5

TABLE III.

Shewing the Number of Admissions of the Principal Diseases, for the Year ending December 31st, 1914; also a Comparison with the Year 1913, and with Mean of the Five (5) and Thirty-two (32) Years ending 1913.

Months.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diph-theria.	Ery-sipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
January	248	1	10	..	8	4	..	..	19	290
February	163	..	10	..	15	5	2	..	13	208
March	206	1	6	..	15	5	..	..	17	250
April	193	..	5	..	17	3	2	..	16	236
May	205	..	7	..	21	4	1	..	13	251
June	185	..	2	..	10	1	1	..	19	218
July	207	..	1	..	17	2	1	..	14	242
August	194	..	..	..	13	4	1	..	16	228
September	188	..	1	..	15	4	..	..	19	227
October	228	..	2	..	18	3	..	..	23	274
November	206	..	6	..	11	2	8	..	22	255
December	145	..	7	..	18	2	..	..	7	179
Totals	2368	2	57	..	178	39	16	..	198	2858
Totals, 1913	1126	14	100	..	202	24	10	..	146	1622
Increase, 1914	1241	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	52	1236
Decrease, 1914	..	12	43	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
Mean of 5 years, 1909–13	1000·4	8·8	132·8	..	222·8	30·2	13·6	..	184·6	1593·2
Mean of 31 years, 1883–1913	795·8	16·4	148·2	6·0	158·8	22·6	6·8	19·4	90·5	1264·7

In considering the foregoing Tables it is to be borne in mind that all the cases tabulated are not Salford cases, as many as 449 being from "Out Districts," the authorities of which have entered into agreements with the General Health Committee of Salford for the maintenance and treatment of cases of infectious disease occurring in their districts. Ladywell Sanatorium is also the Hospital of the Manchester Port Sanitary Authority. I append a table (Table IV.) giving the names of the various districts, the number of beds allocated to each, the daily average number of beds occupied, and the number of cases admitted during the year.

TABLE IV.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF "OUT DISTRICTS" TO WHICH BEDS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED, THE NUMBER OF BEDS ALLOCATED TO EACH OF THOSE "OUT DISTRICTS," THE DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF THE SAID BEDS WHICH HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED, AND THE NUMBER OF CASES OF THE VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES WHICH HAVE BEEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Beds Allocated.	Daily Average No. of Beds Occupied.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
Eccles	20	9·01	66	8	29	..	2	6	111
Stretford	18	18·8	189	5	6	3	1	8	212
Swinton and Pendlebury	14	3·0	25	5	3	1	..	2	36
Worsley	6	1·15	5	1	..	..	..	1	7
Barton	5	3·9	26	..	1	..	..	..	27
Prestwich	5	4·7	42	1	..	..	..	..	43
Urmston	3	·7	5	3	..	..	..	1	9
Port Sanitary Authority	3	·4	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
Kearsley	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Districts	..	·1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	77	40·86	359	25	39	4	3	19	449

The Charts which I have prepared shew in a graphic manner the incidence of disease as evidenced by the admissions to hospital in 1914, as compared with the admissions in the 32 years ended December 31st, 1914.

Charts 1 and 2, based respectively on "All Cases and " Scarlet Fever," represent the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the weekly admissions to hospital, the black curve shewing such deviation for the 32 years, the red curve the deviation from the mean of 32 years of the weekly admissions in 1914.

Charts III. and IV. deal similarly with Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, with the exception that the calculations are based on the monthly instead of the weekly admissions.

By the courtesy of the Medical Officers of Health of Salford and certain of the " Out Districts," I have been enabled to prepare the following table (Table V.). It shews the percentage mortality amongst cases of Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever treated in hospital, as compared with that of all the cases of those diseases which have been reported to the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts included. I had intended presenting a like comparison in the case of Diphtheria, but found that such a comparison would be fallacious. For this reason many patients are admitted to hospital certified to be suffering from Diphtheria who, on further observation, bacteriological and clinical, are proved not to be suffering from that disease. The dissidence noted between " Certified Disease," and "Actual Disease" is far greater in Diphtheria than in any other of the infectious diseases, and is noted in all Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Digressing for a moment, I would say that it is to be hoped that this dissidence may continue—apart from an opinion that it is better that many doubtful cases should be sent to hospital than that one should remain at home, a source of danger to the other members of the household. In none of the infectious diseases are the sufferers more benefited by prompt and early treatment. In fact, as I will shew later, earliness is a prime factor of success. To resume : in the absence of bacteriological verification of diagnosis it is, in a very large number of cases, a matter of impossibility to say that a sore throat is or is not the consequence of Diphtherial infection. All the cases tabulated in the various tables in this report under the head of Diphtheria have been verified. This verification does not, and cannot for many reasons, obtain to the same extent amongst all the cases certified. Therefore the factors not being common, comparison between the two sets of figures would lead to a fallacy.

TABLE V.

Shewing the Corrected Percentage Mortality amongst Hospital-treated cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria admitted to Hospital in 1914, and amongst the total Number of Cases of these Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health of Salford and certain "Out Districts" in the same Year.

Diseases.	Corrected Percentage Mortality amongst cases admitted.	Percentage Mortality amongst total cases notified to Medical Officers of Health of Salford and certain Out-Districts.
Scarlet Fever..................	3·0	2·2
Enteric Fever	21·0	24·5

TABLE VI.

Shewing the Actual Disease from which certain Patients were, after further observation in Hospital, found to be suffering, who had been admitted certified to be suffering, from Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, or Diphtheria.

Actual Disease	Certified Scarlet Fever.	Certified Enteric Fever.	Certified Diphtheria.
Bronchitis	2	3	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	3
Cancer of Stomach	..	1	..
Cystitis	..	1	..
Diphtheria	3	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	2
Fever-Simple Continued	..	1	..
Gastritis	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	1
Morbilli	1	..	1
Nephritis	..	..	1
Nil	12	..	8
Oidium Albicans	..	..	1
Pertussis	..	1	2
Pharyngitis	..	..	30
Pleurisy	..	1	..
Pneumonia	..	6	2
Puerperal Septicæmia	..	1	..
Rheumatism	..	1	..
Scarlatina	..	..	27
Septic Rash	1	..	..
Simple Sore Throat	..	..	9
Tonsillitis	1	..	72
Tooth Rash	1	..	..
Varicella	..	..	1
Vincents Angina	..	..	1

TABLE VII.

Shewing the Total Number Admitted, and the Number of those Admitted who Died of Scarlet Fever, of both Sexes, and at different Ages, for the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Males.				Females.			
Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.	Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1	8	3	37·5	0 to 1	1	. .	
0 to 5	317	26	8·2	0 to 5	278	16	5·7
5 ,, 10	430	4	·9	5 ,, 10	538	12	2·2
10 ,, 15	223	4	1·7	10 ,, 15	280	5	1·7
15 ,, 20	68	2	2·9	15 ,, 20	94	2	2·1
20 ,, 25	34	. .	. .	20 ,, 25	53	. .	. .
25 ,, 30	8	. .	. .	25 ,, 30	17	. .	. .
30 ,, 40	9	. .	. .	30 ,, 40	14	. .	. .
40 ,, 50	1	. .	. .	40 ,, 50	4	1	25·0
Over 50	. .	. .	. .	Over 50	. .	. .	. .
Total . .	1090	36	3·3	Total . .	1278	36	2·8

Total Number Admitted . . . 2368	Of these there Died 72	Percentage Mortality . . . . 3·0

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted was 2,368, an increase of 1,251 on the admissions in 1913, above the mean of the five years ended December 31st, 1913, by 1,361, and of the mean of the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, by 1,572.

The type of disease, generally speaking, was mild, though at one time many cases exhibiting septic symptoms were common.

More females were admitted than males, the number of the former exceeding the latter by 8 per cent. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, in which time 24,500 cases were admitted, the admission of females exceeded that of males by 5·8 per cent.

Of the total number of cases admitted 25·2 per cent. were under five years of age, as compared with 35·7, the mean of the corresponding age period in the 31 years.

More of the cases belonged to the second quinquennium of life than to any other, the number in this age period being 40·8 per cent of the total admissions. This figure is practically the same as the mean of the 31 years, the actual figure being 40·1.

The percentage mortality, calculated on the number of cases admitted, and inclusive of those admitted in a dying state, was 3·0, as compared with 6·8, the mean percentage mortality in the 31 years.

Four cases were admitted in a dying condition.

The percentage mortality was 0·5 higher amongst males than females. Exactly the same variation obtains in the mean of the 31 years.

The deaths amongst cases in the first quinquennium of life was equal to 58·3 per cent of the total number.

Here perhaps I may draw attention to the slow but steady abatement of the severity of Scarlet Fever during, at least, the past 25 years. This statement is well shewn by the following statement of the mortality rate in each of the past quinquennia, from 1889 to 1913 :—

1889	and	1893	10·8
1894	,,	1898	8·3
1899	,,	1903	7·7
1904	,,	1908	5·4
1909	,,	1913	3·5

Twenty-one, or 0·8 per cent, of the cases admitted, certified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, were, on further observation in hospital, found to be suffering from some disease other than that certified (*vide* Table VI.). When one considers the difficulties which the present mild type of Scarlet Fever presents to forming a diagnosis, the low percentage of error is remarkable.

The complications and sequellæ noted were those commonly met with in and after Scarlet Fever.

TABLE VIII.

SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED, AND THE NUMBER OF THOSE ADMITTED WHO DIED OF ENTERIC FEVER, OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT DIFFERENT AGES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

	Males.			Females.			
Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.	Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1	..	..	..	0 to 1	..	..	..
0 to 5	1	..	..	0 to 5	..	..	..
5 „ 10	4	..	..	5 „ 10	2	..	..
10 „ 15	6	1	16·6	10 „ 15	2	..	..
15 „ 20	3	1	33·3	15 „ 20	1	..	..
20 „ 25	11	3	27·2	20 „ 25	4	..	..
25 „ 30	2	..	..	25 „ 30	2	..	..
30 „ 40	9	4	44·4	30 „ 40	3	1	33·3
40 „ 50	2	1	50·0	40 „ 50	1	..	..
Over 50	2	1	50·0	Over 50	2	..	..
Totals ..	40	11	27·5	Totals ..	17	1	5·9

Total Number ADMITTED..... 57	Of these there DIED 12	Percentage Mortality ..... 21·0

The number of cases of Enteric Fever admitted during the year was 57, a decrease on the number of admissions in 1913 of 43, below the mean of the five years ended December 31st, 1913, by 75·8, and of the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, by 91·2.

The decrease in the number of admissions of cases of Enteric Fever is very marked. How steady that decrease has been during the past twenty-five years is evidenced by the following statement, which shews in quinquennial periods the mean of the annual admissions in each quinquennium.

1889	and	1893	203·2
1894	,,	1898	199·2
1899	,,	1903	184·0
1904	,,	1908	141·2
1909	,,	1913	129·4

Had it not been that in 1910 a sharp epidemic occurring in Eccles accounted for some 125 admissions, the mean of the quinquennium 1909 and 1913 would have been much lower than is shewn above. The mean would have been more nearly 102·4 than 129·4.

The type of disease amongst males, and especially amongst those admitted from certain districts, was severe.

More males were admitted than females, the number of the former exceeding that of the latter by 40·2 per cent. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, during which time 4,837 cases were admitted, the admissions of males exceeded that of females by 21·5 per cent.

More of the cases admitted belonged to the fifth quinquennium of life than to any other, 26·3 per cent of the total admissions belonging to that age period. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, more of the cases belonged to the fourth quinquennium than to any other, 16·7 per cent of the total cases belonging to that age period.

The percentage mortality, calculated on the number of cases admitted, was 21·0, as compared with 20·8, the mean percentage mortality of the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913.

The mortality rate was 21·6 higher amongst males than amongst females. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, the deaths of males exceeded that of females by 8·2 per cent.

The relatively high mortality obtains not alone amongst hospital-treated cases but to even a greater extent amongst all cases notified (*vide* Table V.).

Sixteen cases admitted certified to be suffering from Enteric Fever, on further observation in hospital, proved to be suffering from some disease other than that certified (*vide* Table VI.).

TABLE IX.

Shewing the Total Number Admitted, and the Number of those Admitted who Died of Diphtheria, of both Sexes, and at different Ages, for the Year ended December 31st, 1914.

	Males.			Females.			
Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.	Ages.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Mortality per cent.
0 to 1	6	. .	. .	0 to 1	2	2	100·0
0 to 5	30	9	30·0	0 to 5	41	9	21·9
5 ,, 10	31	7	22·6	5 ,, 10	36	3	8·4
10 ,, 15	10	. .	. .	10 ,, 15	14	1	7·1
15 ,, 20	2	. .	. .	15 ,, 20	5	. .	. .
20 ,, 25	. .	. .	. .	20 ,, 25	1	. .	. .
25 ,, 30	1	. .	. .	25 ,, 30	3	. .	. .
30 ,, 40	3	. .	. .	30 ,, 40	1	. .	. .
Totals . .	77	16	20·8	Totals . .	101	13	12·7

Total Number Admitted . . . 178	Of these there Died 29	Percentage Mortality 16.3

The number of cases of Diphtheria admitted was 178, a decrease on the number of admissions in 1913 of 24, below the mean of the five years ended December 31st, 1913, by 44·8, but above the mean of the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, by 19·8.

The number of cases of Laryngeal and Post Nasal Diphtheria admitted was remarkable, the proportion of these to the total number admitted being higher than in any previous year.

More females were admitted than males, the number of the former exceeding the latter by 13·4 per cent. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, during which time 6,271 cases were admitted, the admissions of females exceeded that of males by 19·1 per cent.

More of the cases admitted belonged to the first quinquennium of life than to any other. There was, however, but little difference between the numbers in the first and second quinquennium, 39·7 belonging to the first, and 37·6 to the second. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, 42 per cent of the total admissions belonged to the first and 39 to the second quinquennium.

The percentage mortality, calculated on the number admitted and inclusive of those cases admitted in a dying condition, was 16·3, as compared with 18·7, the mean percentage mortality of the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913.

The mortality rate was 8·1 per cent higher amongst males than amongst females. In the 31 years ended December 31st, 1913, the deaths of females exceeded those of males by 0·9 per cent. The mortality amongst patients belonging to the first quinquennium of life was 62 per cent of the total.

On eighteen occasions it was found necessary to perform Tracheotomy. Sixteen of the cases recovered, the mortality being equal to 11·1 per cent.

TABLE X.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA ADMITTED, AND THE NUMBER OF THOSE ADMITTED WHO DIED, TABULATED ACCORDING TO THE "NUMBER OF DAYS ILL BEFORE ADMISSION," TOGETHER WITH THE PERCENTAGE MORTALITY IN EACH GROUP.

Number of days ill before Admission.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals.
Number Admitted	11	56	39	38	22	7	3	2	178
Number who Died	..	3	2	9	9	4	1	1	29
Percentage Mortality	..	5·5	5·1	23·6	40·8	57·1	33·3	50·0	16·3

The information conveyed by the above table can, at the best, be but suggestive. The factors entering into it are far too few to form a basis for any generalization. Still, and certainly when read with the large mass of statistics which exist bearing on the point, they are suggestive, and point to at least the advisability of using active treatment as early as possible.

Erysipelas.

Thirty-nine cases were admitted, of whom 14, or 35 per cent, were over 50 years of age. The percentage mortality, based on the number of cases admitted, was 15·3.

Puerperal Fever.

Sixteen cases were admitted. Two of the cases proved fatal, thus giving a percentage mortality on the cases admitted of 12·5.

Other Diseases.

Under this heading are included all those cases which sent in certified to be suffering from one of the notifiable infectious diseases are, after further observation, found to be suffering from a disease other than one of those. Persons admitted for observation, and who prove not to be suffering from the disease suspected, are also included under this heading. Also quarantine cases, mothers accompanying their infants, infants accompanying their mothers, and members of the staff who, though not suffering from any of the infectious diseases, are yet so ill that in order that they should have efficient nursing and attention are " warded."

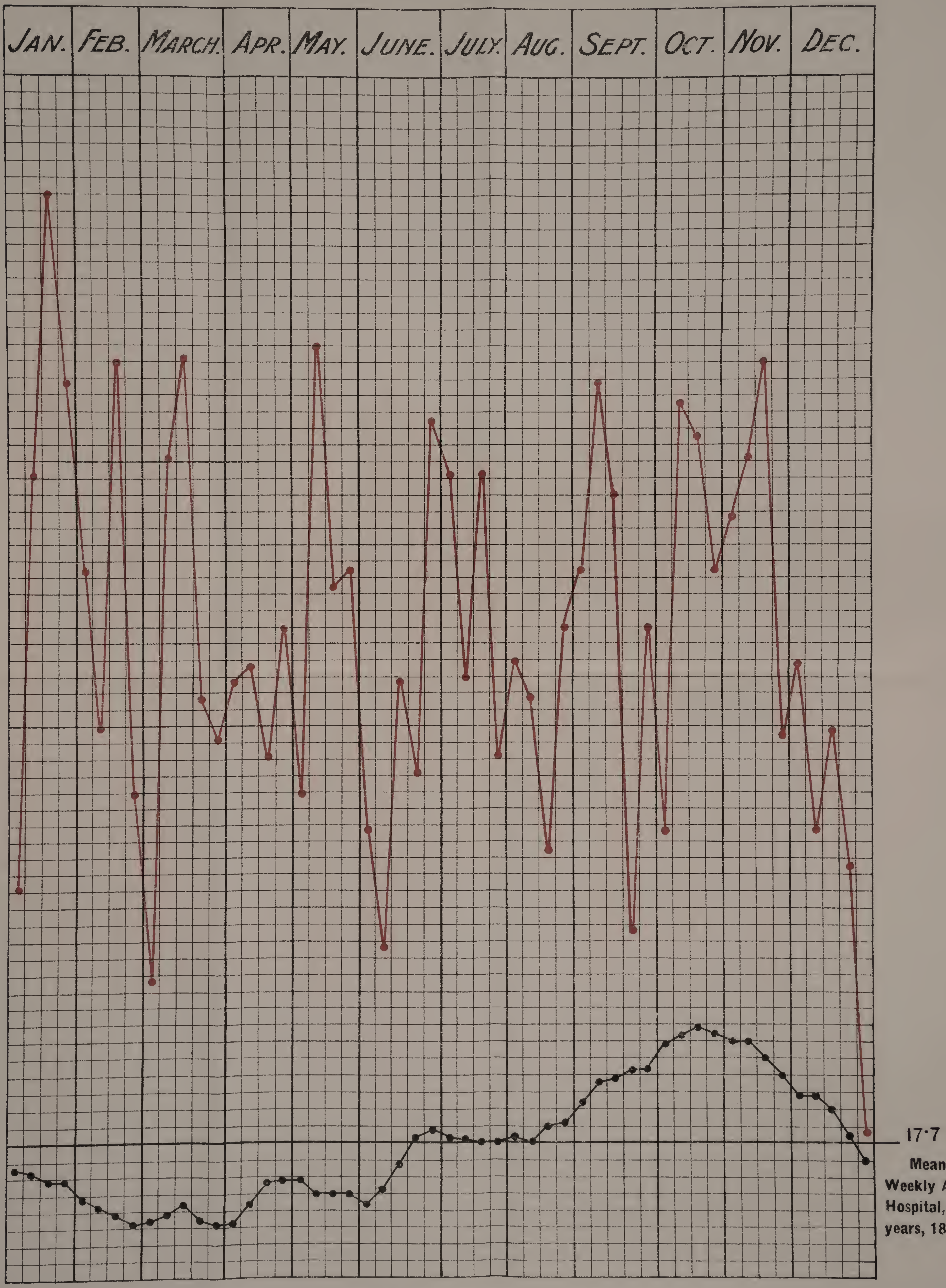
Fifteen patients classified under the heading " Other Diseases " died. The percentage mortality, calculated on the number admitted, and including those cases admitted in a dying condition, was 7·5. The deaths were mainly due to Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Broncho-Pneumonia.

Four cases were admitted in a dying condition.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SCARLET FEVER.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average weekly admissions to Hospital, during the thirty-two years, 1883-1914; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the weekly admissions during 1914, above and below the mean of the thirty-two years.



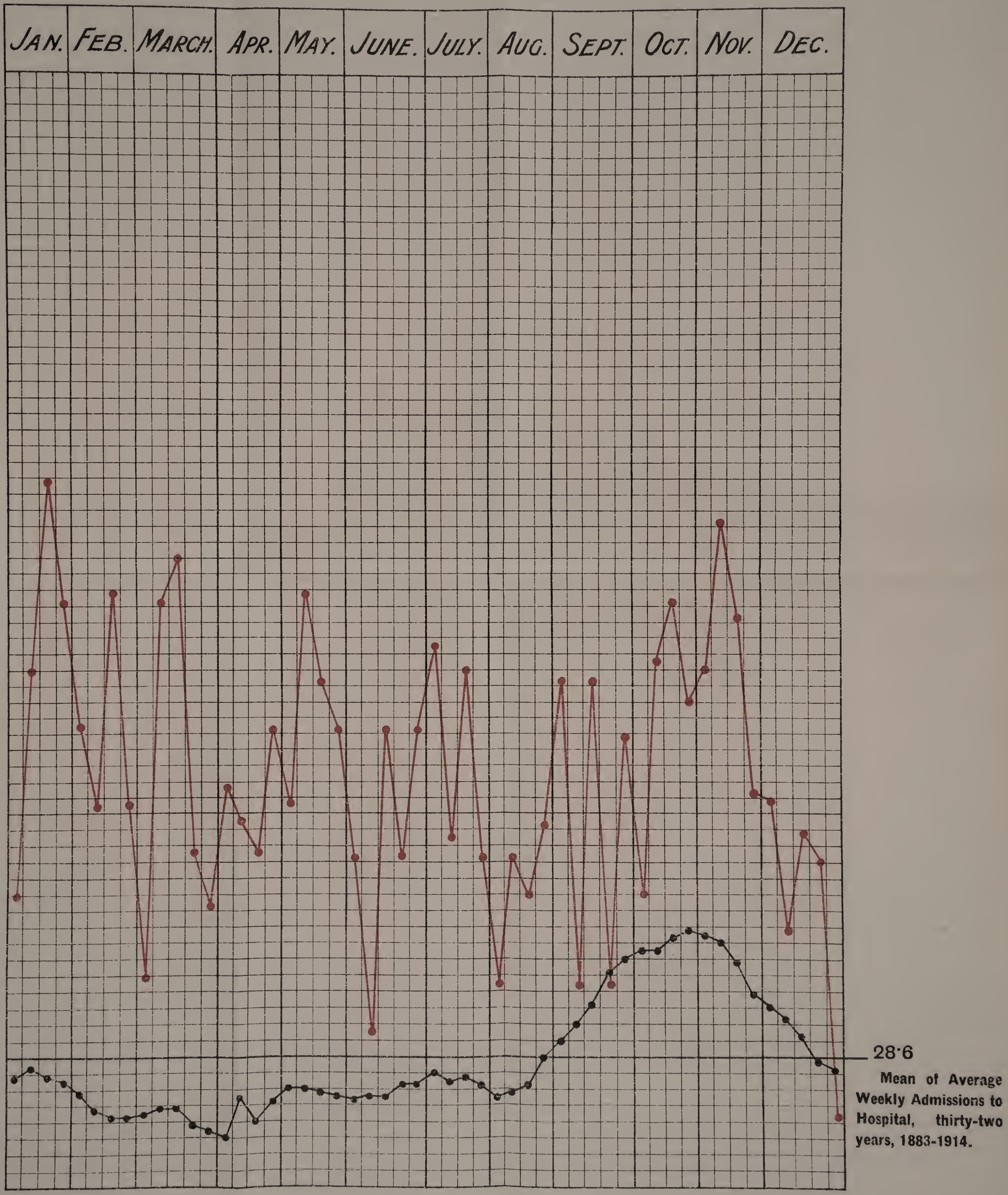
Mean of Average Weekly Admissions to Hospital, thirty-two years, 1883-1914.

EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ALL CASES.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average weekly admissions to Hospital, during the thirty-two years, 1883-1914; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the weekly admissions during 1914, above and below the mean of the thirty-two years.

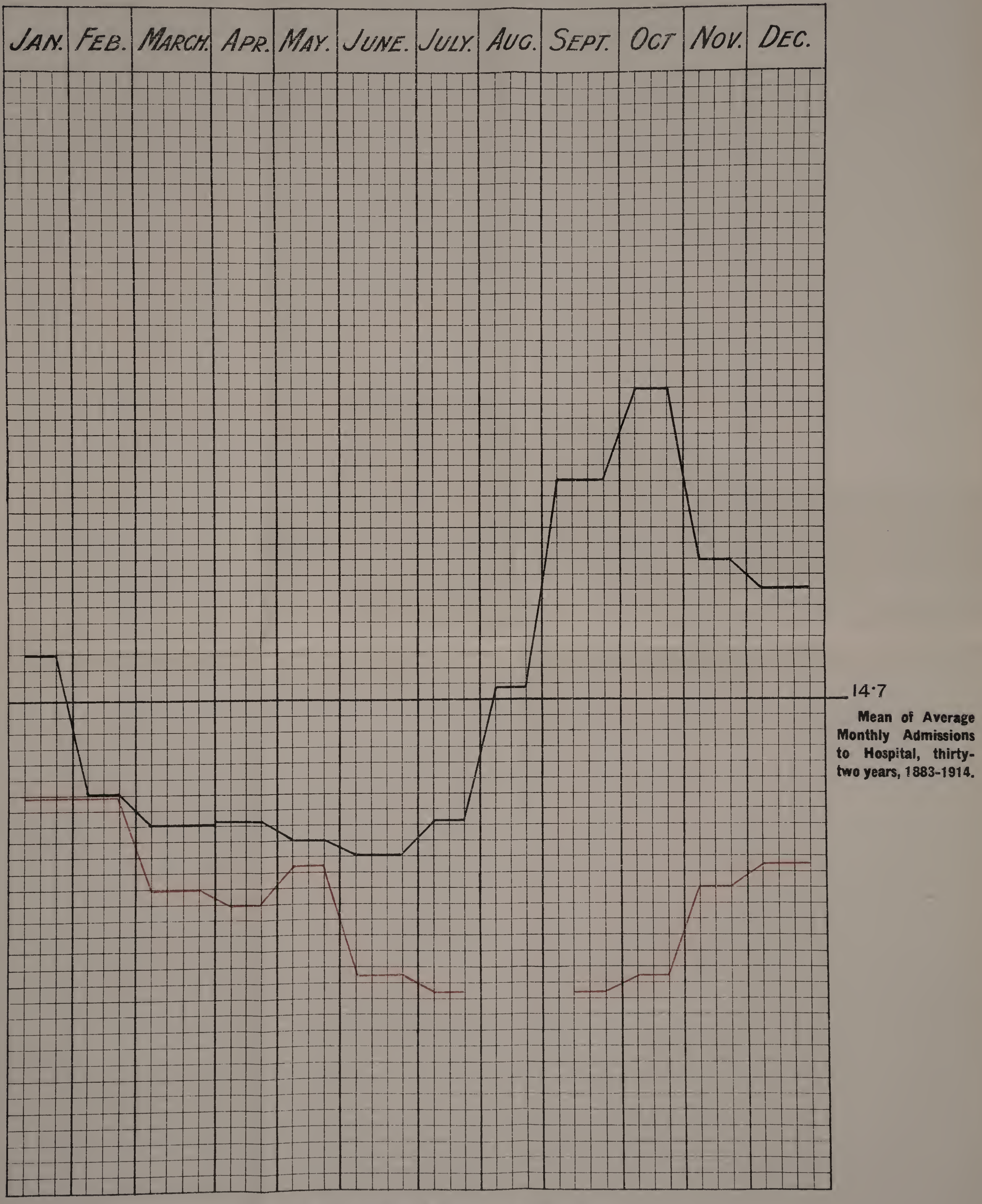


EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average monthly admissions to Hospital, during the thirty-two years, 1883-1914; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the monthly admissions during 1914, above and below the mean of the thirty-two years.

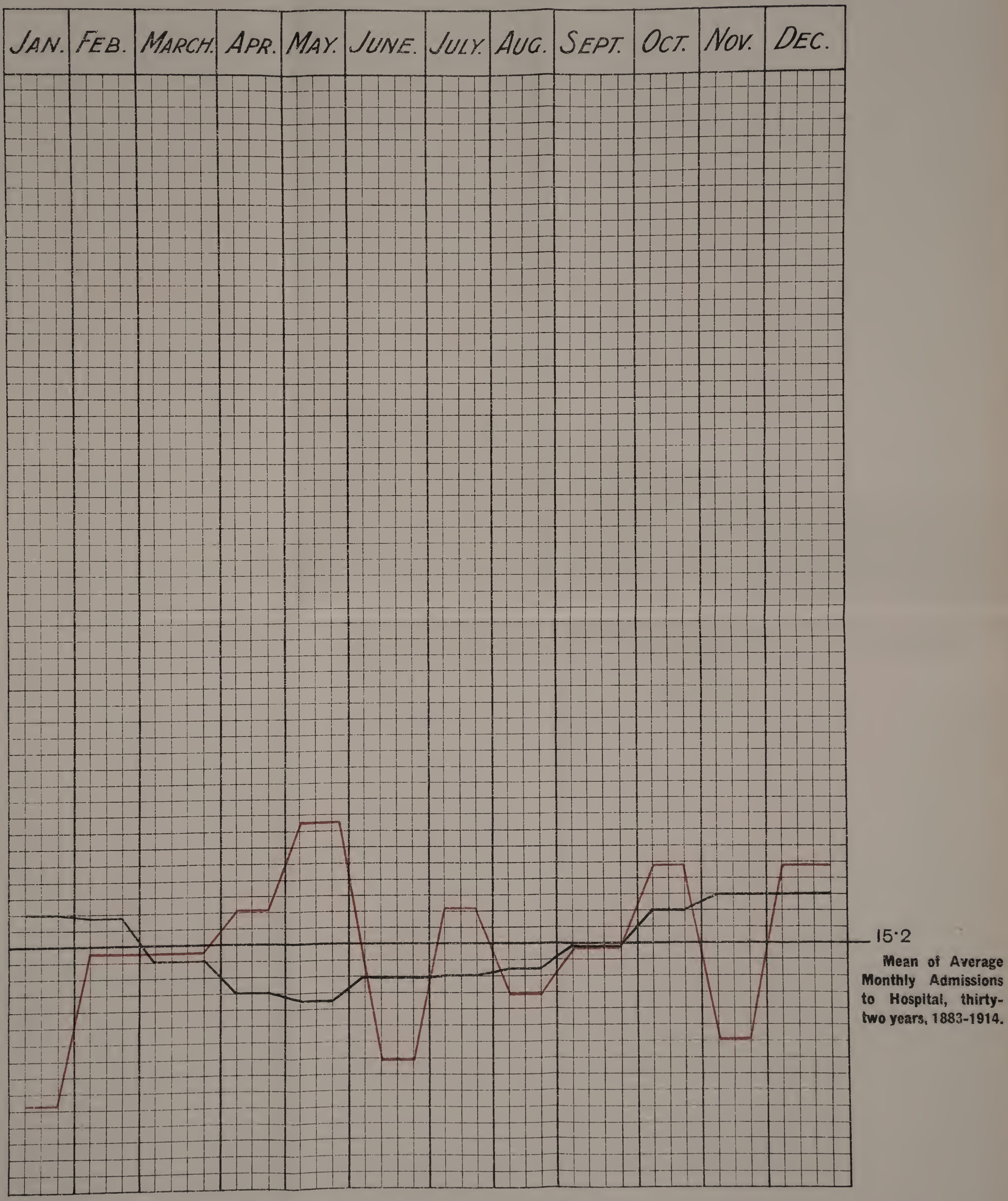


EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

DIPHTHERIA.

The Black Curve represents the percentage deviation above and below the mean of the average monthly admissions to Hospital, during the thirty-two years, 1883-1914; the Red Curve the percentage deviation of the monthly admissions during 1914, above and below the mean of the thirty-two years.



EACH VERTICAL DIVISION IS EQUAL TO 5 PER CENT.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

This Report deals with the work of the Medical Staff of the Education Committee during the year 1914.

Details of the routine and methods employed were given in previous Reports.

Medical Staff.—At the beginning of the year the medical staff of the Education Committee consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, who is Medical Officer to the Committee, two whole-time Assistant Medical Officers, and four Nurses.

A whole-time School Dentist and an additional School Nurse were appointed to commence duty in April, in accordance with the recommendations previously adopted by the Education Committee.

Office Accommodation.—There are at present two inspection centres in use. The old rooms in the Education Office are still used for examination of absentees, referred chiefly by the Attendance Officers, and also for the retinoscopic examination of cases of visual defect for which it may be necessary to prescribe spectacles.

But by far the greater amount of inspection of special cases is carried out at the new inspection centre and school clinic in Regent Road.

Attending the inspection clinic at the latter centre are all cases of ringworm and other infectious skin disease, cases of early tuberculosis and delicacy, cases referred on account of pediculosis for examination and cleansing, cases of ophthalmia, &c.

In addition to the above work of inspection, a large amount of treatment is now carried out at this centre.

Cases of ringworm of the scalp are treated by means of X-rays, and cases of ear and nasal disease, impetigo, &c., attend each morning for treatment, and dental treatment (including extraction and filling) is carried out daily by the School Dentist.

Presence of Parents at Medical Inspection.—Parents are invited to be present at the medical examination of their children in the schools. Their attendances at these examinations have been as follows:—

In the case of five-year-old boys 50·1 per cent of the parents attended; in five-year-old girls, 53·3 per cent; in twelve-year-old boys, 18·5 per cent; and in twelve-year-old girls, 32·4 per cent, this being an all-round increase on the attendances for the previous year.

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1914, 16,682 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These 16,682 examinations are made up as follows:—

(*a*)	Routine cases examined in school.....	7145
(*b*)	Children aged 3 to 5 years examined in school	1923
(*c*)	*Special cases examined in school.....	148
(*d*)	Cases of visual defect examined by retinoscopy at Chapel Street Office..	384
(*e*)	Absentees referred by Attendance Officers for examination at Central Office	1056

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* Special cases are generally referred for examination at the Clinic.

(*f*) Cases of infectious skin disease, ophthalmia, &c., examined at Regent Road centre	4426
(*g*) Cases of tuberculosis and suspected tuberculosis examined at Regent Road	844
(*h*) Verminous cases in which cleansing notices have been served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, examined at Regent Road	585
(*i*) Teachers, pupil teachers, and bursars examined at the two inspection centres	171

At several schools there were outbreaks of sore throat, or scarlet fever, which necessitated, over a period of time which varied in different circumstances, special daily visits of the medical staff, at which the whole of the scholars in the school were examined, for the special purpose of ascertaining their freedom from infection. These examinations have not been included in the preceding figures, as no account was taken of the number of children examined, and the examinations themselves were necessarily limited to the one object in view, and no unnecessary time was spent over them.

Inspections at the Central Office.—Inspections at the Central Office have again occupied a very considerable proportion of the Medical Inspectors' time.

All ringworm and infectious skin disease cases, cases of ophthalmia, &c., reported by Attendance Officers or Teachers, or discovered during the course of medical inspection, have been kept under supervision and periodically inspected, and the children not allowed to return to school until judged by the Medical Inspector to be quite free from infection.

Similarly, all phthisical children reported from different sources or discovered in routine inspection are now referred to the inspection centre for periodical examination.

Observations on some Defects and Diseases in School Children.

Clothing and Footgear.

A gradual improvement in clothing and footgear is noticed, disrepair being more prevalent in the case of boys.

Cleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies are examined for pediculosis both at routine medical inspection of age groups and also on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages are submitted to inspection.

The number of children examined by the Nurses in the schools totalled 26,493. On the whole, the figures showing the state of cleanliness are satisfactory, especially in respect of the condition of body vermin, which is less prevalent than in the preceding year.

The standard of cleanliness in children examined by the Medical Officers, is always higher than that obtaining in children examined by the School Nurses, because in the former case the parents receive written notice that the inspection is about to take place, whilst in the latter case, the Nurses pay surprise visits to the schools, and so see the children in their usual condition.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended :—

Pediculosis amongst all Children examined in the Schools by the Medical Officers during the Year 1914.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads			Verminous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Verminous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
Children aged 5 years : Aggregates. .	1937	1823	81	33	22	1823	712	959	152	31
Percentages	100	94·1	4·2	1·7	1·1	100	39·1	52·6	8·3	1·7
Children aged 12 years : Aggregates. .	1627	1560	59	8	14	1758	538	1095	125	42
Percentages	100	95·9	3·6	0·5	0·8	100	30·6	62·3	7·1	2·3

Tables showing prevalence of Pediculosis in Departments where all the Scholars present were Examined by the School Nurses.

Infants' Departments.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Verminous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Verminous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers . .	5468	4895	471	102	70	5527	1520	3359	648	99
(B) Percentages . .	100	89·5	8·6	1·9	1·3	100	27·5	60·8	11·7	1·8

Upper Departments.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Verminous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Verminous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers . .	7332	6668	548	116	208	8166	1688	5592	886	280
(B) Percentages . .	100	91·0	7·4	1·6	2·8	100	20·7	68·5	10·8	3·4

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
,, B—Containing a small number of nits only.
,, C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.		
197	6	2	80	110	388	157	57	86	121

State of Nutrition.

The state of nutrition forms a valuable index of the health and vitality of the child. Probably the two most frequent causes of malnutrition amongst Salford school children are (1) insufficient and unsuitable food, (2) early tuberculosis affecting the thoracic or abdominal lymph glands. The latter condition, which may often present no other physical signs, is generally accompanied by morning languor, distaste for breakfast, and night sweats. Amongst twelve-year-old children 21·2 per cent showed nutrition above normal, and 12·5 per cent showed mal nutrition, whilst of the five-year-old children 23·6 per cent showed nutrition above normal, and 15·6 per cent showed malnutrition.

Malnutrition appeared to be very prevalent soon after the War commenced, when there appeared to be wide-spread want and distress in the Borough.

Latterly the state of nutrition of the children has materially improved, this being no doubt due to the more liberal allowance made by the Government to soldiers' dependants, the almost entire absence of unemployment, and the more generous allowance of proteid or tissue-building foods in the free meal dietary, the amount of meat per child having been considerably increased during the year under consideration.

Nose and Throat.

Out of 7,145 children examined, 1,618 had moderate enlargement, and 146 marked enlargement, of tonsils. 268 children had adenoids sufficient to cause moderate nasal obstruction, whilst in seven children adenoids caused almost complete obstruction. Other affections of the nose and throat were noted as follows :—

Condition.	5-Year-old Children.			12-Year-old Children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Rhinitis	13	7	20	4	4	8
Tonsillitis	2	5	7	6	17	23
Laryngitis	..	..	..	2	2	4
Ozoena	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pharyngitis	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deflected Septum	1	..	1	4	3	7
Nasal Polypus	1	1	2	3	4	7

External Eye Disease.

There were 94 cases of conjunctivitis, 81 of blepharitis, and 24 children with corneal opacities. Other external eye affections were noted as follows :—

Condition.	5-Year-old Children.			12-Year-old Children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	1	2	3	1	3	4
Cataract	1	1	2	2	..	2
Lachrymal Obstruction	2	6	8	..	..	..
Ptosis	2	..	2	..	1	1
Coloboma	2	..	2	..	..	..
Nystagmus	1	..	1	..	1	1
Ectropion	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hordeolum	..	..	..	1	..	1
Albino	1	..	1	..	..	..
Loss of Eye	..	..	..	..	2	2

Vision.

The vision of all 12-year-old children is tested at the routine medical inspection in the Schools, the child being asked to read the test types, first with each eye separately, then both together.

The accompanying tables (**a**) and (**b**) show the vision amongst 12-year-old children who do not wear glasses, and those who do wear glasses :—

A.—WITHOUT GLASSES.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.					
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24
Right Eye—												
Aggregate	937	250	118	90	71	58	846	311	149	105	93	69
Percentages	61·5	16·4	7·7	5·9	4·7	3·8	53·8	19·7	9·5	6·7	5·9	4·4
Left Eye—												
Aggregate	891	273	133	95	73	59	791	351	161	106	94	70
Percentages	58·5	18·0	8·8	6·2	4·7	3·8	50·3	22·4	10·3	6·7	5·9	4·4
Both Eyes together—												
Aggregate	1121	200	84	59	30	30	1027	273	113	72	56	32
Percentages	73·5	13·1	5·5	3·9	2·0	2·0	65·3	17·4	7·2	4·6	3·5	2·0

B.—Wearing Glasses.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.					
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24
Right Eye—												
Aggregate	8	12	6	4	5	2	20	13	9	11	16	4
Percentages	21·7	32·4	16·2	10·8	13·5	5·4	27·4	17·8	12·3	15·0	22·0	5·5
Left Eye—												
Aggregate	5	7	5	7	5	8	20	6	10	12	16	9
Percentages	13·5	18·9	13·5	18·9	13·5	21·7	27·4	8·2	13·7	16·4	22·0	12·3
Both Eyes together—												
Aggregate	16	9	4	6	1	1	32	14	10	9	5	3
Percentages	43·2	24·3	10·8	16·2	2·8	2·7	43·8	19·2	13·7	12·3	6·9	4·1

The percentage of 5-year-old children found to be wearing glasses in school was 1·4 per cent, whilst of 12-year-old children 3·2 per cent were wearing glasses.

The above tables clearly show the influence of sex as regard vision, a larger proportion of boys having normal vision than girls.

Ear Disease.

One hundred and twenty-seven cases of otorrhœa were found, a number of which were already under medical treatment, and of the remainder a number obtained marked benefit by attendance at the school clinic for treatment.

Teeth.

The following tables show the number of children with sound teeth, and 1 to 20 decayed teeth, as observed by the Medical Inspectors in the two age groups.

Oral sepsis in the form of suppurating sinuses of the gums was most commonly noticed in connection with the temporary teeth of the five-year-old children, in which group there were 470 cases.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DECAYED TEETH AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Number of Decayed Teeth.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys aged 5 years.	Aggregate number of children..........	260	143	223	201	233	143	163	137	111	89	79	45	38	27	16	12	5	1	5	4	2
	Percentages	13·4	7·4	11·5	10·4	12·0	7·4	8·4	7·0	5·7	4·6	4·1	2·3	2·0	1·4	0·9	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1
Girls aged 5 years.	Aggregate number of children..........	262	144	227	191	241	149	144	118	109	53	60	42	24	22	11	5	9	7	3	..	2
	Percentages	14·3	7·9	12·4	10·5	13·2	8·2	7·9	6·4	6·0	3·0	3·3	2·3	1·3	1·2	0·6	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·2	..	0·1
Boys aged 12 years.	Aggregate number of children..........	187	200	317	295	267	150	94	59	26	11	10	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Percentages	11·5	12·3	19·5	18·2	16·4	9·2	5·8	3·6	1·6	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·05	..	..	..	0·05	..	..
Girls aged 12 years.	Aggregate number of children..........	240	230	351	332	274	140	92	46	20	19	2	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	13·6	13·1	20·0	18·9	15·6	8·0	5·2	2·6	1·1	1·1	0·1	0·5	0·1	..	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspection by School Dentist.

The School Dentist on visiting the schools, inspects the teeth of all the children aged six, seven, and eight years. The following tables show (*a*) the number of sound and decayed teeth (both temporary and permanent) and (*b*) the actual state of the teeth and gums, and the grinding capacity, of the children examined by the School Dentist :—

TABLE A.

	Age.	Number examined.	Temporary Teeth.				Permanent Teeth.			
			Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.	Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.
Boys	6	610	10957	17·96	3872	6·35	1701	2·79	128	·21
	7	702	10902	15·53	4381	6·24	4187	5·96	425	·60
	8	700	8896	12·71	3968	5·67	6235	8·91	692	·99
	Total ...	2012	30755	15·28	12221	6·07	12123	6·03	1245	·62
Girls	6	557	9902	17·77	3062	5·49	1670	2·99	127	·23
	7	677	10184	15·04	4066	6·00	4377	6·46	470	·70
	8	683	8069	11·81	3411	4·99	6675	9·77	694	1·01
	Total ...	1917	28155	14·68	10539	5·49	12722	6·63	1291	·67
Boys and Girls...	Total ...	3929	58910	15·00	22760	5·79	24845	6·31	2536	·64

TABLE B.

	Age.	Number examined.	State of Teeth.			Condition of Gums.			Grinding Capacity.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.			Hypoplastic.
			Clean.	Fairly clean.	Dirty.	Healthy	Inflamed.	Septic.	Good.	Average	Bad.	Sound.	Decayed	Sound.	Decayed.		
															Saveable	Unsaveable	
Boys	6	610	30	310	270	248	289	73	73	192	345	7085	3872	1573	102	26	14
	7	702	38	373	291	255	365	82	80	181	441	6521	4381	3762	336	89	14
	8	700	22	361	317	245	402	53	46	196	458	4928	3968	5543	392	300	19
	Total	2012	90	1044	878	748	1056	208	199	569	1244	18534	12221	10878	830	415	47
Girls	6	557	35	328	194	241	259	57	104	178	275	6840	3062	1543	117	10	7
		677	54	360	263	245	322	110	72	198	407	6118	4066	3907	351	119	24
	8	683	26	383	274	234	376	73	56	191	436	4658	3411	5981	456	238	26
	Total	1917	115	1071	731	720	957	240	232	567	1118	17616	10539	11431	924	367	57
Boys & Girls	Total	3929	205	2115	1609	1468	2013	448	431	1136	2362	36150	22760	22309	1754	782	104

The following table shows the number of children examined by the School Dentist, the number and percentage of children to whom treatment was recommended, and the number and percentage of those whose parents wrote accepting treatment.

Age.	Number Examined.			Number recommended treatment.			Number accepted treatment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6-year-old children	610	557	1,167	107	100	207	41	38	79
Percentages......	..	..	..	17·5	17·9	17·7	38·3	38·0	38·1
7-year-old children	702	677	1,379	237	242	479	97	93	190
Percentages......	..	..	..	33·7	35·8	34·7	40·9	38·4	39·7
8-year-old children	700	683	1,383	252	280	532	124	137	261
Percentages......	..	..	..	36·0	41·0	38·5	49·2	48·9	49·1

Heart and Circulation.

In 5-year-old children 0·4 per cent and in 12-year-old children 1·3 per cent were found to have heart murmurs, indicative of organic disease. The great majority were cases of mitral regurgitation. Slight systolic bruits, generally heard best over the pulmonary area, and in all probability merely functional in character, were noted in 2·6 per cent of 5-year children, and in 3·0 per cent of 12-year children. With regard to the influence of age and sex on heart disease, this year's figures are in accord with last year's results, both showing that amongst entrants organic heart disease is more prevalent amongst the boys and functional disease rather more prevalent amongst the girls, whilst in the 12-year-age group both organic and functional heart disease are considerably more prevalent amongst girls than boys. In all well-marked cases of heart disease, the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. Some of these children with well-marked murmurs conducted to the back presented no outward signs of disease, and the parents were quite unaware of its presence.

Lungs.

Amongst the routine inspection cases there were 1,084 cases of bronchial catarrh and bronchitis, 74 of tuberculosis, and 208 of suspected tuberculosis. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis, the great majority being in the early stage, the affection being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as langour, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats, &c. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory school attendance, and the provision of open-air school accommodation becomes increasingly urgent.

Nervous Diseases.

Only four cases of chorea (and those of a mild type) were found altogether.

As a rule, teachers generally recognise and exclude these cases.

Other nervous diseases were noted as follows :—

Condition.	5-year-old children.			12-year-old children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paralysis	9	5	14	1	1	2
Enuresis	14	7	21	5	4	9
Habit Spasm	..	1	1	2	1	3
Night Terrors	2	1	3	1	1	2
Nervousness	2	5	7	2	5	7
Clonus	..	..	..	1	..	1
Migraine	..	..	..	1	..	1

Skin Diseases.

RINGWORM.—Cases of Ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the centre for inspection, and no child who has been known to have had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer.

There were 11 cases of scalp ringworm found amongst five-year-old children submitted to routine inspection, and eight cases of this disease found amongst the 12-year group.

During the year 1914, 497 cases of scalp ringworm and 280 cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the inspection clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 1,908.

A census of the number of cases known to be out of school suffering from this disease at corresponding periods in the last four years shows that the disease is becoming less prevalent, as witness the following figures:—

Total cases known to be suffering from tinea tonsurans in August, 1911, 450; August, 1912, 394; August, 1913, 289; August, 1914, 130.

This very substantial decline in the prevalence of so obstinate a disease must be attributed—first, to rigid exclusion and supervision of all cases that become known; secondly, to the fact that no child who has had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer; thirdly, to the valuable help afforded by X-ray treatment, which has been administered since the installation of the apparatus at the school clinic in April, 1913.

During the year the X-rays have been administered to 117 cases of scalp ringworm. The cases had been already suffering from the disease on an average for 7½ months, and in all but 15 it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp by Kienböck's method. The children were fit to return to school again in an average of 31 days after application of rays.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but it is confidently expected that with the help of X-ray treatment the number of cases will in a few years be negligible.

Alopecia.—Sixteen cases were discovered in school during the course of routine inspection. There have been 106 cases under supervision at the inspection centre, with a total of 284 examinations.

These figures are rather larger than last year.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

ECZEMA AND IMPETIGO.—The number of cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 311, and the number of examinations 697.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the school clinic, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.—This disease is not very prevalent. There were 24 cases under supervision.

OTHER SKIN DISEASE.—Seventy cases of skin disease other than the above have attended at the inspection centre. In this number are included five cases of lupus.

Rickets.

RICKETS was observed in 2·2 per cent of 5-year-old children and in 0·7 per cent of 12-year-old children. Thus the evidences of rickets and even some of the rickety deformities apparently tend to disappear in later school life.

Deformities.

The following deformities were noted on routine inspection :—

	5-year-old children.			12-year-old children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Scoliosis	1	..	1	7	5	[illegible]
Kyphosis	1	..	1	1	1	2
Talipes	1	..	1	2	..	2
Pigeon chest and other chest deformities	13	4	17	26	9	35
Narrow palate	27	10	37	73	52	125
Cleft palate	1	..	1	..	1	1
Bifid uvula	..	2	2	5	1	6
Hydrocephalus	4	1	5	..	..	..
Scaphoid cranium	1	..	1	..	..	..
Torticollis	1	..	1	1	..	1
Marked bow-legs	7	3	10	1	1	2

Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary.

The following forms were noted on routine inspection :—

	5-year-old children.			12-year-old children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Abdominal	4	2	6	..	..	..
Bone and joint	..	..	..	3	1	4
Tubercular glands or scars in the neck	24	14	38	24	38	62
Tubercular ulcer	..	..	..	..	1	1

Speech.

As previously, stammering was much more frequently noticed amongst boys than amongst girls. Most of the teachers now give particular attention to breathing and elocution in these cases.

Mental Condition.

There were 0·3 per cent of 12-year children found to be mentally defective and attending ordinary Elementary School, this being exactly the same percentage as was found in each of the two preceding years.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table :—

Return of Sickness in Schools during the year 1914.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Infectious Diseases (unclassified).	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Mumps.	Colds.	Other Diseases.
209	28	4	1597	1294	1299	1524	599	897	3927	1370	2571	11332	11141

A comparison with the returns for the preceding year shows a greatly increased prevalence of whooping cough, the number of cases being nearly doubled.

There is also a notable increase in the cases of mumps, chicken pox, colds and bronchitis, and a slight increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and sore throat.

On the other hand these returns show a diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, ophthalmia, and ringworm.

Treatment of Defects in School Children.

Where medical inspection reveals defects calling for treatment, parents are notified of the same.

Where actual medical treatment (apart from advice and hygienic measures) is required, a printed form is delivered to the parent, stating the nature of the defect, and urgently advising the obtaining of treatment. Two duplicates of this printed form are filled in at the same time: one of these is retained at the office, whilst the second is handed to the Attendance Officer, whose duty it is to call round at the house and make enquiry as to the treatment obtained. The result of this enquiry is entered upon the form and returned to the office.

During the 12 months ending September 30th, 1914, actual medical treatment was advised in the case of 1,019 children. Later enquiry by the Attendance Officer elicited the information that actual treatment had been obtained in the case of 443 children. In 322 cases the parents promised to obtain treatment, and in 254 cases the parents refused to obtain treatment.

I

The following table gives the figures in detail :—

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Treatment Recommended.	Treatment Obtained.	Promised Treatment.	Refused Treatment.	Treatment Recommended.	Treatment Obtained.	Promised Treatment.	Refused Treatment.
Five-year-old children....	353	145	117	91	293	133	78	82
Percentage ...	..	41·1	33·1	25·8	..	45·4	26·6	28·0
12-year old children....	185	73	66	46	188	92	61	35
Percentage ...	..	39·4	35·7	24·9	..	48·9	32·5	18·6

Parents are never advised to take their children to the Hospital, unless they state definitely they cannot afford private medical treatment.

The conditions for which treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority are :—

(1) Visual defects.

(2) Ringworm.

(3) Minor ailments, such as running ears, chronic nasal catarrh, impetigo, &c.

(4) Tuberculosis.

(5) Dental disease.

These are described under their respective headings.

The School Clinic.

The Regent Road centre has become established as a school clinic, and a large number of children now attend daily, both for inspection and also for treatment.

The rooms at present consist of three waiting rooms, three consulting rooms, and an X-ray room. These premises are distinct from the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary, though communication is preserved by means of a corridor.

The classes of ailments for which treatment is undertaken at the clinic are :—

(*a*) Ringworm of the scalp (X-ray application).

(*b*) Minor ailments, such as discharging ears, catarrhal conditions of nose and pharynx giving rise to obstruction, mouth breathing, deafness, &c., impetigo and septic conditions of the skin.

(*c*) Dental disease.

X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.

A very complete and efficient apparatus, fitted with all necessary safeguards, was obtained from Mr. A. E. Dean, of London, at an approximate cost of £175, and the whole was fixed in position in the room set apart for the purpose by April, 1913. During the year 1914, 117 cases of ringworm were submitted to the rays.

With 15 exceptions it was found necessary to depilate the whole scalp according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method, the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week following.

After X-ray application, children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

Although at first many parents showed some hesitation in submitting their children to X-ray treatment, owing to stories circulated as to the evil effects produced, the parents are now, as a rule, eager to avail themselves of the opportunity.

A nominal charge of 2s. 6d. per child treated is made to the parent.

Treatment for Minor Ailments.

A large number of children are now being treated at the school clinic, and one of the Nurses at present devotes the whole of each morning to the work, which comprises the treatment of cases that would otherwise receive little or no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge with obstructive deafness, cases of eczema, impetigo, and sores.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

The following table shows the number of new cases and attendances up to December 31st, 1914 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	208	297	505
Attendances	3495	3859	7354

Treatment is carried out by the School Nurse under the direction of the Medical Officer, who devotes one half day per week to the supervision and re-examination of the cases.

We consider the beneficial results obtained, more than justify the employment of the Nurse for this special purpose.

The Dental Clinic.

The treatment carried out at the Dental Clinic is mainly conservative in character, the aim being to preserve the first permanent teeth by filling, as soon as possible after Caries has commenced.

With this object in view the School Dentist examines the teeth of the 6–8 year age group of children in the schools, and wherever the 6-year molars require filling notification forms to this effect are sent to the parents. If parents wish to have the treatment carried out at the Dental Clinic, they sign the forms and return them to the office.

The following table shows the actual work done at the Dental Clinic. It may be mentioned that although the School Dentist was appointed in April, actual dental treatment could not be commenced until August, when the fitting and equipment of the Dental Clinic was completed.

Previous to this, the Dentist was giving his whole time to inspection in the schools.

		Boys.					Girls.					Boys and Girls.				
		Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Casuals.	Total.	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Casuals.	Total.	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Casuals.	Total.
Number of Children Treated ...		27	82	106	18	233	29	73	108	29	239	56	155	214	47	472
Temporary Teeth.	Dressings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Extractions—															
	(*a*) Without anæsthetic	27	98	107	9	241	35	78	94	17	224	62	176	201	26	465
	(*b*) With local anæsthetic	9	7	35	11	62	11	15	15	12	53	20	22	50	23	115
	(*c*) With gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scalings...........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permanent Teeth.	Dressings	..	3	3	2	8	1	2	4	8	15	1	5	7	10	23
	Extractions—															
	(*a*) Without anæsthetic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) With local anæsthetic	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(*c*) With gas	..	..	1	3	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	1	3	8
	Scalings—..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Fillings—															
	(*a*) With amalgam .	24	121	157	..	302	26	120	169	2	317	50	241	326	2	619
	(*b*) With cement ..	..	3	4	..	7	..	4	6	..	10	..	7	10	..	17
	(*c*) With amalgam and cement ...	..	3	4	..	7	..	3	9	..	12	..	6	13	..	19

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, eleven Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 28,467 in the case of boys, and 23,087 in the case of girls, making a total of 51,554, as compared with 47,618 in the previous year. Reports were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 1,003 boys and 635 girls proved themselves able to swim.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who, at the commencement of the season, is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 1,000.

Meals to School Children.

With the consent of the Council, the Committee have again made provision for the supply of meals to school children, under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

The usual arrangements in regard to the cooking of the dinners and the conveyance to the feeding centres were followed.

Owing to the Docker's strike in September, 1913, it was necessary to resume the general arrangements for feeding, earlier than usual, and the cooking kitchen, as well as the feeding centres, were opened on the 24th September. In view of the extreme distress during the strike, the children were, during a portion of the time, provided with breakfasts as well as dinners.

At the conclusion of the strike three feeding centres were continued open, and, in addition, children from several schools received dinners at the Queen Street Institute.

Sir William and Lady Mather again generously continued to provide dinners at the Institute free of cost to the Committee.

The number of children for whom provision was made at the closing of the schools on the 17th July for the midsummer holidays was 506. On the re-opening of the schools on the 17th August, it was found necessary, in consequence of the war, to make provision for a much larger number of children, and the highest number of children fed daily was 5,230.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance which was so freely given by many of the teachers in the emergency arrangements.

In view of the additional expenditure caused by the necessary extension of the feeding arrangements, the amount provided in the estimates will be greatly overspent.

The Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, has been amended by the Elementary Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1914, as follows, namely :—

> "The provision of meals during school holidays and on other days when the schools are not open has been legalised.
>
> "The limit imposed under which the expenditure of local education authorities on the provision of food was limited to the amount produced by a halfpenny rate has been repealed.
>
> "The necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Board of Education to expenditure on the provision of food has been abolished."

The Education Committee are now providing meals on Saturdays and during school holidays.

General.

The schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 812 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, &c., has been maintained.

Eight departments have been disinfected during the year for certain special diseases, *i.e.*. diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, and measles.

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	1404	1606	3010
Re-examinations	1561	1865	3426
Total Examinations	2965	3471	6436

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	158	226	384
Spectacles prescribed for	95	117	212

Teachers Medically Examined	34
Pupil Teachers Medically Examined	49
,, ,, Re-examined	12
Bursars Medically Examined	50
,, ,, Re-examined	26
Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools	812
Defects Found	15

Yard surfaces defective	2
W.C.'s defective or choked	6
Downspouts defective or choked	1
Yard gully choked	2
Flush tank defective	3
Yard drain choked	1
	15

Schools disinfected	8

TABLE S II.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1914, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

A—"CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	Entrants.			Leavers.	Grand
	3 & 4.	5 & 6.	Total.	12*	Total.
Boys	1037	1937	2974	1627	4601
Girls	886	1823	2709	1758	4467
Totals	1923	3760	5683	3385	9068

B—GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Special cases	66	....	82	....	148

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* Included amongst the 12 year age group are a few children over that age, who were absent from School at the previous medical inspection.

TABLE S III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

A.—FIVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Examined	1937	1823	3760
Number with *defects	1484	1370	2854
Number referred	149	134	283
Percentage with *defects	76·6	75·1	75·9
Percentage referred	7·7	7·3	7·5

B.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number examined	1627	1758	3385
Number with *defects	1006	1119	2125
Number referred	140	175	315
Percentage with *defects	61·8	63·6	62·7
Percentage referred	8·6	9·9	9·3

C.—ENTRANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number examined	1037	886	1923

D.—SCHOLARS NOT INCLUDED IN AGE-GROUPS A, B, AND C.

66 Boys, 82 Girls = 148 special cases were examined in the schools visited by the Medical Officers, and generally at the request of the teacher.

The principal defects exhibited were defective vision, tonsils and adenoids, incipient phthisis, and delicacy.

These cases were dealt with in the usual way.

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* The term "defect" includes conditions set forth in Table S IV

TABLE S IV.

Classification of Defects found in Children Examined in the Schools during the Year 1914.

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Inspected		1937	1823	3760	..	1627	1758	3385	..	3564	3581	7145	..
Clothing	Satisfactory	1788	1778	3566	94·8	1381	1701	3082	91·0	3169	3479	6648	93·1
	Unsatisfactory	149	45	194	5·2	246	57	303	9·0	395	102	497	6·9
Footgear	Satisfactory	1621	1533	3154	83·9	1314	1529	2843	84·0	2935	3062	5997	84·0
	Unsatisfactory	316	290	606	16·1	313	229	542	16·0	629	519	1148	16·0
Cleanliness of Head	Clean	1823	712	2535	67·4	1560	538	2098	62·0	3383	1250	4633	64·8
	Nits only	81	959	1040	27·6	59	1095	1154	34·1	140	2054	2194	30·7
	Pediculi	33	152	185	5·0	8	125	133	3·9	41	277	318	4·5
Cleanliness of Body	Clean	1818	1706	3524	93·7	1442	1625	3067	90·8	3260	3331	6591	92·3
	Dirty	97	86	183	4·9	171	91	262	7·6	268	177	445	6·2
	Pediculi	22	31	53	1·4	14	42	56	1·6	36	73	109	1·5
Nutrition	Excellent	402	486	888	23·6	292	424	716	21·2	694	910	1604	22·5
	Normal	1194	1093	2287	60·8	1102	1144	2246	66·3	2296	2237	4533	63·4
	Below Normal	331	239	570	15·2	225	188	413	12·2	556	427	983	13·7
	Bad	10	5	15	0·4	8	2	10	0·3	18	7	25	0·4

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—*Continued.*

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Nose and Throat	Mouth Breathers	111	66	177	4·7	60	52	112	3·3	171	118	289	4·0
	Tonsils slightly enlarged..	434	385	819	21·8	374	425	799	23·6	808	810	1618	22·6
	,, much enlarged .	30	32	62	1·6	38	46	84	2·5	68	78	146	2·0
	Adenoids Slight	76	49	125	3·3	81	62	143	4·2	157	111	268	3·7
	,, Marked	3	1	4	0·1	3	..	3	0·1	6	1	7	0·1
External Eye Disease..	No disease	1865	1735	3600	95·8	1594	1721	3315	97·9	3459	3456	6915	96·8
	Blepharitis	27	35	62	1·6	11	8	19	0·6	38	43	81	1·1
	Conjunctivitis	32	34	66	1·7	13	15	28	0·8	45	49	94	1·3
	Corneal Opacities	3	10	13	0·4	4	7	11	0·3	7	17	24	0·3
	Other Disease	10	9	19	0·5	5	7	12	0·4	15	16	31	0·5
Ear Disease	No Disease...........	1905	1783	3688	98·0	1603	1726	3329	98·3	3508	3509	7017	98·1
	Otorrhœa R	11	26	37	1·0	11	18	29	0·7	22	44	66	0·9
	,, L	23	20	43	1·0	15	19	34	1·0	38	39	77	1·0
	Other Disease	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—*Continued.*

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Teeth	Sound	260	262	522	13·9	187	240	427	12·7	447	502	949	13·2
	Less than four decayed	567	562	1129	30·0	812	913	1725	50·9	1379	1475	2854	40·0
	Four or more decayed	1110	999	2109	56·1	628	605	1233	36·4	1738	1604	3342	46·8
	Sepsis	256	214	470	12·5	65	72	137	4·0	321	286	607	8·5
Heart and Circulation	No Disease	1828	1715	3543	94·3	1565	1636	3201	94·6	3393	3351	6744	94·4
	Organic Disease	12	4	16	0·4	16	27	43	1·3	28	31	59	0·8
	Functional Disease	45	52	97	2·6	35	65	100	3·0	80	117	197	2·8
	Anæmia	50	52	102	2·7	10	29	39	1·1	60	81	141	2·0
	Other Defects	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	4	..
Lungs	No Disease	1393	1362	2755	73·3	1444	1669	3013	89·0	2837	2931	5768	80·8
	Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	451	378	829	22·0	131	124	255	7·6	582	502	1084	15·2
	Tuberculosis	18	14	32	0·9	23	19	42	1·3	41	33	74	1·0
	Tuberculosis suspected	72	63	135	3·6	28	45	73	2·1	100	108	208	2·9
	Other Disease	3	6	9	0·2	1	1	2	..	4	7	11	0·1

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

Classification of Defects found in Children—*Continued.*

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Nervous System	No Disease	1909	1801	3710	98·7	1612	1743	3355	99·1	3521	3544	7065	98·9
	Epilepsy	1	2	3	0·1	1	1	2	..	2	3	5	0·1
	Chorea...............	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	0·1	..	4	4	..
	Other Disease	27	19	46	1·2	14	11	25	0·8	41	30	71	1·0
Skin	No Disease	1868	1758	3626	96·5	1581	1717	3298	97·4	3449	3475	6924	97·0
	Ringworm, Body	2	1	3	0·1	2	3	5	0·1	4	4	8	0·1
	,, Head	6	5	11	0·3	5	3	8	0·3	11	8	19	0·2
	Impetigo	38	36	74	2·0	14	16	30	0·9	52	52	104	1·5
	Scabies	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	..
	Other Disease	22	22	44	1·1	25	18	43	1·3	47	40	87	1·2
Rickets	No Disease...........	1875	1803	3678	97·8	1616	1745	3361	99·3	3491	3548	7039	98·5
	Slight	53	13	66	1·7	10	12	22	0·7	63	25	88	1·2
	Marked	9	7	16	0·5	1	1	2	..	10	8	18	0·3
Deformities	No Deformity	1882	1805	3687	98·0	1518	1689	3207	94·7	3400	3494	6894	96·5
	Deformities present	55	18	73	2·0	109	69	178	5·3	164	87	251	3·5

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—*Continued.*

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary....	No Disease	1909	1807	3716	98·8	1600	1718	3318	98·0	3509	3525	7034	98·5
	Glandular	24	14	38	1·0	24	38	62	1·9	48	52	100	1·4
	Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0·1	3	1	4	..
	Other Forms	4	2	6	0·2	..	1	1	..	4	3	7	0·1
Speech..............	Not Defective	1928	1817	3745	99·6	1620	1753	3373	99·6	3548	3570	7118	99·6
	Defective Articulation ..	4	5	9	0·2	2	2	4	0·1	6	7	13	0·2
	Stammering	5	1	6	0·2	5	3	8	0·3	10	4	14	0·2
Mental Condition	Not Defective	1932	1819	3751	99·8	1622	1754	3376	99·7	3554	3573	7127	99·7
	Mentally Defective	5	4	9	0·2	5	4	9	0·3	10	8	18	0·3
Vision	6/6 each eye	..	..	..	..	793	717	1510	48·7	..	..	..	..
	6/6 R	..	..	..	..	937	846	1783	57·6	..	..	..	..
	6/6 L	..	..	..	..	891	791	1682	54·3	..	..	..	..
	6/9 R	..	..	..	..	250	311	561	18·1	..	..	..	..
	6/9 L	..	..	..	..	273	351	624	20·1	..	..	..	..

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

Classification of Defects found in Children—*Continued.*

Condition.		5-Year-old Children.				12-Year-old Children.				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Vision (*continued*)	6/12 R	..	..	..	..	118	149	267	8·6	..	..	..	..
	6/12 L	..	..	..	..	133	161	294	9·5	..	..	..	..
	6/18 R	..	..	..	..	90	105	195	6·3	..	..	..	..
	6/18 L	..	..	..	..	95	106	201	6·5	..	..	..	..
	6/24 R	..	..	..	..	71	93	164	5·3	..	..	..	..
	6/24 L	..	..	..	..	73	94	167	5·4	..	..	..	..
	Worse than 6/24 R	..	..	..	..	58	69	127	4·1	..	..	..	..
	,, 6/24 L	..	..	..	..	59	70	129	4·2	..	..	..	..
Squint		66	58	124	3·3	31	26	57	1·7	97	84	181	2·5
Hearing	Normal	1923	1794	3717	98·8	1580	1705	3285	97·0	3503	3499	7002	97·9
	Impaired, R	13	26	39	1·0	41	51	92	2·7	54	77	131	1·8
	,, L	13	25	38	1·0	43	45	88	2·6	56	70	126	1·7

TABLE S V.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANT SCHOLARS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Undersized	1	..	1
Skin Diseases—			
Tinea Tonsurans	1	1	2
Other Skin Affections	24	16	40
Glands Enlarged (Unimportant)	175	135	310
Tonsils and Adenoids	5	1	6
Speech—			
Defective Articulation	1	..	1
External Eye Diseases	29	14	43
Pediculosis—			
Head A.	917	277	1194
B.	105	510	615
C.	15	99	114
Body	4	8	12
Ear Disease—Otorrhœa	9	11	20
Delicate	1	1	2
Rickets	51	20	71
Other Diseases and Defects	13	6	19

TABLE S VI.

Classification of Special Cases
Examined by the Medical Inspectors, at the Inspection Centres, during the Year 1914.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Number examined	1404	1606	1561	1865	6436
Skin Diseases—					
Ringworm, head	241	428	256	409	1334
,, body	152	162	138	122	574
Scabies	11	19	13	33	76
Eczema	17	15	30	36	98
Impetigo	114	162	150	173	599
Alopecia	54	94	52	84	284
Psoriasis	2	1	4	3	10
Sores	14	9	11	7	41
Lupus	..	1	4	7	12
Xeroderma	..	..	2	..	2
Herpes	5	4	9	2	20
Boils	3	1	5	5	14
Dermatitis	..	..	1	..	1
Lichen	3	7	..	2	12
Ulcers	1	..	..	..	1
Favus	..	..	1	..	1
Pustular Rash	..	..	1	..	1
Pruritus	1	..	1	..	2
Pityriasis	1	..	1	..	2
Seborrhœa	1	1	2	1	5
Urticaria	1	1	2	..	4
Pediculosis—					
Head	4	18	48	72	142
Body	8	5	7	5	25
Mental Condition—					
Epilepsy	9	9	16	6	40
Mentally Defective	10	1	5	1	17
Aphasia	3	1	1	..	5
Backward	2	..	..	..	2

TABLE S VI.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined	
Nose and Throat—					
Rhinitis	5	4	13	6	28
Nasal Obstruction	2	1	..	..	3
Tonsillitis	64	72	101	141	378
Laryngitis	3	6	5	4	18
Pharyngitis	..	..	2	1	3
Polypus	1	..	..	..	1
Enlarged Glands	2	2	1	..	5
Tonsils Enlarged	7	3	5	7	22
Adenoids	4	2	2	..	8
External Eye Diseases—					
Strabismus	..	..	1	..	1
Blepharitis	16	23	12	16	67
Conjunctivitis	100	144	101	158	503
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula	11	26	17	21	75
Keratitis	17	29	17	39	102
Cataract	..	..	..	1	1
Iritis	..	..	1	..	1
Optic Atrophy	1	..	..	..	1
Hordeolum	..	..	1	1	2
Vision—					
Very defective	1	1	1	..	3
Blind	1	..	..	..	1
Ear Disease—					
Otorrhœa and Otitis Media	17	13	28	28	86
Mastoid Disease	2	1	4	2	9
Eustachean Obstruction	1	..	..	..	1
Cerumen	1	..	..	..	1
Hearing—					
Impaired	6	..	5	1	12
Deaf and Dumb	4	..	1	..	5
Speech—					
Defective	1	..	2	..	3

TABLE S VI.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Heart Disease—					
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	2	..	2
Valvular Disease	7	5	20	25	57
Cardiac Disease	7	1	24	4	36
Functional Heart Murmur	1	1	..	..	2
Other Heart Diseases	1	..	1	1	3
Lungs—					
Phthisis	203	257	220	326	1006
Bronchitis	16	5	12	3	36
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	1	..	1
Pleurisy	..	1	..	..	1
Emphysema	..	..	..	1	1
Rickets	3	2	1	4	10
Tuberculosis—					
Bone and Joint	10	4	6	5	25
Abdominal	5	..	4	2	11
Glands	24	26	33	30	113
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	1	..	1
,, Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	1
Nervous System—					
Infantile Paralysis	3	1	3	..	7
Meningitis	1	1	..	..	2
Chorea	25	8	37	28	98
Incontinence of Urine	3	1	..	..	4
Facial Paralysis	..	..	1	..	1
Nervousness	..	..	..	2	2
Neuritis	..	..	1	1	2
Migraine	3	5	2	1	11
Headache	1	1	1	1	4
Diphtheretic Paralysis	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE S VI.—*Continued.*

Classification of Special Cases—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Delicate	55	39	73	62	229
Anæmia and Debility	12	7	29	15	63
Malformations—					
Hydrocephalus	1	1	..	..	2
Microcephalus	..	..	1	..	1
Lateral Curvature of the Spine	..	1	..	..	1
Burn and Scald Scars	..	1	..	1	2
Other Diseases—					
Rheumatism	3	4	14	11	32
Gastric Catarrh	4	1	7	4	16
Tetany	1	..	..	..	1
Nephritis	3	1	10	5	19
Erythema Neodosum	1	..	1	1	3
Fainting	..	..	3	..	3
Menorrhagia	..	..	3	..	3
Exostosis	..	..	2	..	2
Nausea and Vomiting	3	..	..	..	3
Oral Sepsis	1	..	4	2	7
Polyuria	..	..	1	..	1
Abscess and Cellulitis	11	10	5	18	44
Swollen Glands	..	3	..	..	3
Fractured Skull	..	1	..	..	1
Osteo-Myelitis	..	..	1	..	1
Tapeworm	..	..	..	1	1
Adolescence	..	..	1	..	1
Oedema	..	2	..	..	2
Ulcerated Mouth	..	1	..	2	3
Dental Caries	..	..	..	5	5
Prolapsus Ani	1	..	..	..	1
Purpura	1	1	..	..	2
Vertigo	1	..	2	2	5

TABLE S VI.—*Continued.*

Classification of Special Cases—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam-	Re-examined.	
Other Diseases—*Continued*—					
Periostitis	1	1	1	..	3
Enlarged Mediastinal Gland	1	..	..	..	1
Colic	..	..	1	..	1
Infectious Disease—					
Chicken Pox	4	..	3	1	8
Mumps	..	..	3	..	3
Whooping Cough	3	..	3	4	10
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1
Fit for School	136	3	195	8	342

TABLE S VII.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1914.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	21	26	47
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Simple	12	18	30
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Compound	12	34	46
Myopia	17	24	41
Myopic Astigmatism—Simple	11	11	22
Myopic Astigmatism—Compound	1	3	4
Mixed Astigmatism	7	11	18
Anisometropia	..	3	3
Nil	16	31	47
TOTALS	97	161	258

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	5	2	7
Blepharitis	4	..	4
Conjunctivitis	8	1	9
Leucoma	5	9	14
Corneal Nebula	..	1	1
Choroiditis	..	1	1
Optic Neuritis	1	5	6
Optic Atrophy	1	1	2
Nystagmus	1	2	3
Strabismus	41	43	84
Microphthalmos	..	1	1
Pupillary Membrane	..	1	1
Fit for Blind School	..	1	1
TOTALS	66	68	134

TABLE S VIII.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1914.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	2	..	2
,, Deaf and Dumb Institution	4	4	8
,, Day Blind School	4	3	7
TOTALS	10	7	17

TABLE S IX.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS AT THE PART COST OF THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	3	5	8
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	2	..	2
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	3	1	4
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	8	14	22
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	15	5	20
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	3	6	9
Jews Deaf and Dumb, London	..	1	1
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School	1	..	1
Pield Heath House R. C. Special School, Hillingdon	..	1	1
Pontville R. C. Special School, Ormskirk	1	..	1
TOTALS	36	33	69

TABLE S X. A.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1914.

A.—GIRLS.

Number examined	41

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Measles	37
,, Whooping Cough	22
,, Scarlet Fever	5
,, Diphtheria	1
,, Rheumatism	4
,, Pneumonia	3
,, Debility	1
,, Tonsils removed	1
,, Croup	2
,, Pleurisy	1
,, Hoarseness	1
,, Bronchitis	2
,, Gastritis	1
,, Operation for Strabismus	1
,, Otorrhœa (slight)	1
,, Nasal Catarrh	1
Vaccinated at Infancy and took	33
,, ,, ,, without result	2
,, 1913	2
,, 1914	1
Unvaccinated	3

TABLE S X. A.—*Continued.*

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS.—GIRLS.—*Continued.*

DEFECTS FOUND.

Functional Heart Murmur	2
Narrow Palate	2
Laryngitis	1
Bad Teeth	10
Strabismus	1
Rhinitis	2
Hearing impaired	5
Nits in hair	4
Goitre	1

Vision—

Wearing Glasses	8

A.—BURSARS NOT WEARING GLASSES.—(33).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	27	3	2	1	..	...
Left Eye	24	4	4	..	..	1
Both Eyes together	31	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE S X. A.—*Continued.*

B.—BURSARS WEARING GLASSES.—(8).

Vision at 6 metres. (With glasses).	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	..	3	1	3	1	..
Left Eye	3	3	1	1	..	..
Both Eyes together ...	5	2	1	..	..	..

REFRACTIVE ERRORS IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia	1
Hypermetropia	4
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE MEDICALLY PASSED.

3 Candidates to be vaccinated.
3 ,, to be re-vaccinated.
2 ,, to see Dentist.
4 ,, to have nits removed.
1 ,, was finally rejected.

TABLE S X. B.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1914.—*Continued.*

B.—BOYS.

Number examined	9

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Measles	9
,, Quinsy	1
Vaccinated at Infancy and took	8
Unvaccinated	1

DEFECTS FOUND.

Acne	1
Bad Teeth	3
Enlarged Thyroid	1

A.—BURSARS not Wearing Glasses.—(7).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36
Right Eye	5	..	2	..	..	..
Left Eye	5	..	2	..	..	..
Both Eyes together	5	..	2	..	..	..

B.—BURSARS Wearing Glasses.—(2).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	1	1	..	..	..	..
Left Eye	1	..	..	1	..	..
Both Eyes together	1	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE S X B—*Continued.*

REFRACTIVE ERRORS IN BOYS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	1

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE MEDICALLY PASSED.

1 Candidate to be vaccinated.
1 ,, to see Doctor *re* tonsils.
1 ,, to see Dentist.

TABLE S XI.

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS, 1914.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Examined	3	46	49
Wearing Spectacles	..	8	8
Had Tonsils removed	..	1	1
,, Tonsillitis	..	2	2
,, Neuralgia	..	2	2
,, Enteric	..	1	1
,, Nervous Breakdown	..	1	1
,, German Measles	..	1	1

TABLE S XI.—*Continued.*

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS, 1914—*Continued.*

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE MEDICALLY PASSED.

4 Candidates to see Dentist.
1 ,, to be retested for glasses.
1 ,, to be re-vaccinated.
3 ,, to have nits removed.
1 ,, to see Doctor *re* Catarrh, Otorrhœa and impaired hearing.
1 ,, see Doctor *re* Anæmia.
1 ,, to see Doctor *re* impaired hearing and Goitre.
1 ,, was finally rejected.

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Boys.	Girls.
Teeth—Over 4 decayed	1	14
Nits in Hair	..	3
Functional Heart Murmur	..	1
Otorrhœa Occasional	..	1
Bronchial Catarrh	..	1
Tuberculous Glands or Scars	..	5
Anæmia	..	1
Oral Sepsis	..	2
Incipient Phthisis ?	..	1
Impaired Hearing	..	2
Narrow Palate	..	1
Goitre	..	2

VISION.

(A).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	32	4	1	1	..	..
Left Eye	31	4	2	1	..	..
Both Eyes together	29	3	4	..	2	..

(B).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—BOYS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	3	..	..	..	..	..
Left Eye	3	..	..	..	..	..
Both Eyes together	3	..	..	..	..	..

PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	4	1	1	..	2	..
Left Eye	4	..	2	1	1	..
Both Eyes together	..	4	1	1	2	..

REFRACTIVE ERROR IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia	1
Myopic Astigmatism	2
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2
Hypermetropia	1
Mixed Astigmatism	1

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Tuberculosis Order, 1913 and 1914.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1913 was repealed in June of 1914 and a new Order came into operation on the first day of July. The chief amendments to the first Order are the inclusion of a fourth class of animals, namely, any bovine animal suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis. The second amendment is that only one valuation of a diseased animal shall be made, whereas in the previous Order two valuations were made, one presuming the animal to be diseased and the other presuming the animal to be sound.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1914 was suspended on August 6th, 1914, by an Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The following table shows the number of animals dealt with until the suspension of the Order :—

ANIMALS DEALT WITH IN COWSHEDS.

Month.	Description.	Clinical Examination.			Post-Mortem Examination.			Remarks.
		Emaciated.	Tuberculosis of Udder.	Chronic Cough and showing definite Clinical Signs.	Tuberculosis Advanced.	Tuberculosis not Advanced.	Not Affected.	
January .	Two Cows	1	1	. .	1	. .	. .	One not reported; owner prosecuted. One Order withdrawn.
February	Two Cows	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	One died. One Order withdrawn.
May	Three Cows	1	2	. .	2	. .	. .	Compensation. One Order withdrawn.
August . .	One Cow .	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	Compensation.
Totals . . .	8	3	4	1	4	. .	. .	

During the past year notification was received for seven of these animals, and three of them proved, on clinical and bacteriological examination, not to be affected with Tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order.

Compensation was paid for three of these animals, amounting to a total of £5 15s.

The owner of the diseased animal which was not reported as required by the Order was prosecuted, and a fine of £3 and costs was inflicted.

The following table shows the number and classes of animals within the Salford Cattle Market and Railway Sidings during the seven months that the Order was in force :—

Month.	Number of Anim'ls.	Description.	Where Situated.		Clinical Examination.		Post-Mortem Examination.			Remarks.
			Market.	Other.	Emaciated.	Tuberculosis of Udder.	Tuberculosis Advanced.	Tuberculosis not Advanced.	Not Affected.	
January ..	4	4 Cows	2	2 Station	2	2	..	3	1	
February .	2	2 Cows	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	
March	2	2 Cows	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	
June	4	4 Cows	4	..	1	3	1	1	1	One cow taken to another Borough for slaughter.
July	1	1 Cow	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
TOTALS ...	13	13	11	2	4	9	4	6	2	

Owing to the vigorous enforcement of the Order and the heavy penalty inflicted on a dealer who was convicted for failing to report diseased animals during 1913, very few animals affected with Tuberculosis within the terms of the Order have been brought into this Borough.

Swine Fever Order, 1908.

Four outbreaks of Swine Fever occurred during the year 1914. In each case the diagnosis was confirmed at the Laboratory of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. A total of two hundred and forty-four swine were on the affected piggeries. Four animals died of the disease and two hundred and four were slaughtered by Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the owners being paid full compensation for the same. Thirty-six were slaughtered by the owners.

The carcases of the whole of these animals were examined, and forty-nine were found to be affected with the disease. Out of the one hundred and ninety-one carcases which were found to be free from Swine Fever, one hundred and eighty-six were found to be fit for human food. Three of the outbreaks were on adjoining premises and occurred within a few days of each other. As a result of this, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries placed these premises under a special Order which prohibited the movement of pigs from these piggeries except to a slaughter-house.

In connection with these outbreaks, detention notices were served on the occupiers of two piggeries whose pigs had been indirectly in contact with the diseased animals. These were withdrawn as soon as all danger of the spread of the disease had disappeared. The affected premises were thoroughly disinfected and the carcases of the infected animals, dung, etc., were removed to the refuse destructor and burnt.

Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1908.

The following summary shows the number of movement licenses dealt with under the above Order, and the number of pigs:—

	Number of Licenses.	Number of Pigs.
Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	85	1,013
Fat Pigs licensed into Cattle Market	20	124
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses in the Borough	289	8,331
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses outside the Borough	16	100

Proceedings have been instituted in one case for contravention of the Order, namely, moving pigs into the Borough without a license. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

Glanders and Farcy Order, 1907.

No outbreak of this disease occurred during the past year.

Two cases of suspected Glanders in horses were reported. Clinical examination in one case revealed the presence of a chronic disease of the frontal sinuses. In the second case, the animal having died, a post-mortem examination was made, and no lesions indicative of Glanders were found.

In addition to these cases, a Russian pony was tested with mallein, at the request of an Official of the Board of Agriculture. This animal had been in contact with animals in which Glanders and Farcy had ultimately broken out. The thermal and local reactions to the test were negative.

Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.

The operation of this Order was suspended on August the 6th by an Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the first seven months of the year 1914, fifteen outbreaks of Parasitic Mange were reported or discovered. Twenty-one horses were found to be affected, and 151 horses stabled with these diseased animals were examined and found to be free from the disease. Ten of the outbreaks were reported by the owners or Veterinary Surgeons in attendance. The remaining five outbreaks were not reported, but observed whilst working. Proceedings were instituted in each of the five cases not reported, and penalties amounting to a total of £2 10s. and costs were imposed in four cases, the remaining case being dismissed.

Since the suspension of the Order three outbreaks have been reported, and in each case isolation and disinfection was carried out.

Foot and Mouth Order, 1895.

Acting on instructions from the Board of Agriculture, on three occasions Detention Notices under the above Order were served on owners of animals which had been indirectly in contact with other animals suffering from Foot and Mouth Disease.

Two of the outbreaks occurred in Ireland, and the third one in the North of England. Detention Notices were served on the owners, detaining all animals which had been in contact for fourteen days, except where animals were removed for immediate slaughter.

Ninety licenses affecting the movement of 360 Cattle, 1,733 Sheep, and 52 Pigs to slaughter-houses and places of detention in the Borough were received and dealt with.

Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1907.

During the first dipping period of the above Order the dipping of 131 sheep was supervised.

This Order was suspended on August 6th, therefore there was no supervision of any animals dipped during the second dipping period.

Sheep Dipping (England) Order, 1908.

From July 12th to August 6th (on which date the Order was suspended) all sheep being removed from the Salford Cattle Market into the area affected by the above Order required a movement license.

During this period, in the year 1914, 158 licenses were issued, affecting the removal of 4,462 sheep, and every endeavour was made to grant the licenses expeditiously in order to assist the traders who were affected by this Order.

Cattle Market.

The Market has been visited and inspected each market day throughout the year, the only cases of scheduled disease discovered being Tuberculosis—these cases are referred to in the Report on the Tuberculosis Order.

The number of animals exhibited for sale in the Salford Cattle Market during 1914 is as follows:—

69,335	Cattle.
486,420	Sheep.
3,946	Calves.
109	Pigs.

Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks.

Frequent visits have been made each week to the Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks in the Borough, as required by the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

The number of animals which arrived in the Borough by Rail during the past year is as follows:—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Horses.
88,251	514,577	5,477	3,014	747

Unwholesome Food.

The amount of diseased and unsound food dealt with under the Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890, during the year 1914, is summarised in the following tables :—

MONTH.	Total Number of Seizur's.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Miscellaneous.								TOTALS
						Fish.	Sheeps' Trotters	Tripe.	Ox Feet.	Rabbits.	Cheese.	Bananas.	Tomatoes	
		Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	
January	177	2,460	1,513	2,252	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	6,244
February	81	3,146	1,552	4,146	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	336	9,200
March	95	4,198	3,448	914	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,705
April	73	3,741	1,285	1,731	190	310	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	7,392
May	68	1,340	423	3,300	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,119
June	47	1,130	504	684	..	336	168..	128	..	..	..	..	..	2,950
July	125	1,779	1,452	3,910	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7,146
August	36	1,908	521	750	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	3,543
September	68	3,231	1,552	1,042	..	..	280	..	112	..	112	..	..	6,329
October	72	3,176	985	580	156	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	112	..	6,353
November.......	70	3,266	2.170	1,203	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,709
December	63	2,289	790	1,309	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,578
Total	975	31,664	16,195	21821	1,027	646	1,792	172	112	135	112	112	480	74,268

Where Seized.	Seizur's.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Fish.	Sheeps' Trotters	Tripe.	Ox Feet.	Rabbits.	Cheese.	Bananas.	Tomatoes	Totals.
Public Slaughter-houses	494	26,602	16,097	2,001	1,027	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	45,843
Private ,,	422	3,671	25	18,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,396
Shops	33	743	10	840	..	30	..	5	..	135	..	112	480	2,355
Triperies	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	51
Railway Stations.	20	..	56	280	..	616	1,792	..	112	..	112	..	..	2,968
Food Premises ..	4	648	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	655

In these tables the term "seizure" includes all cases where diseased or unsound food was discovered in the course of routine inspection and was surrendered by the owners thereof, and also where inspection was requested by the owners of diseased carcases, &c.

The total number of seizures therefore was 975, weighing 74,268 lbs., and this amount was condemned for the following causes:—

No. of Seizures.	Cause of Seizure.	Weight in lbs.
318	Tuberculosis	29,650
316	Asphyxiation	17,426
135	Swine Fever	3,508
105	Decomposition	11,421
18	Injured	2,792
15	Septicæmia	4,547
14	Dropsy	2,160
10	Hydatids	134
9	Congestion	702
6	Actinomycosis	303
6	Mastitis	173
4	Peritonitis	288
4	Fluke Disease	65
3	Immature	120
3	Pneumonia	131
2	Enteritis	386
2	Emaciation	220
2	Pyæmia	160
1	Fevered	50
1	Oedema-Malignant	30
1	Nephritis	2

The large number of seizures for asphyxiation is accounted for by the fact that a considerable number of animals, chiefly sheep, die in transit, and these carcases are taken by the owners to the public slaughter-house at the Cattle Market.

Legal proceedings have been taken in five instances as the result of seizures of meat and rabbits exposed for sale in shops. Two of these were for unsound rabbits, two for unsound meat, and one for being in possession and exposing for sale diseased meat. Penalties were imposed in each case, amounting to a total of £16 and costs.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, tuberculosis has been the disease most frequently dealt with, and seeing that the public slaughter-house has the most "seizures" against it, a word of explanation is required.

A large percentage of the cattle slaughtered in the public slaughter-house are cows, and Tuberculosis is more frequently met with in cows than in bullocks and heifers.

The following table shows the number of seizures for this disease at the public slaughter-house, and the method of dealing with the same :—

	Total No. of Seizures.	Whole Carcase and Organs.	Part of Carcase and Organs.	Organs Only.
Cows	87	37	24	26
Heifers	12	2	7	3
Bullocks ..	7	3	3	1
Total	106	42	34	30

During the past year a number of diseased animals have been sent out of the Cattle Market for the purpose of Clinical Examination, and in the majority of instances these animals were slaughtered. The number of animals dealt with was 49, the majority of these being Tuberculous animals, several others were affected with Johnes Disease, which causes chronic diarrhœa and emaciation, the remaining animals being emaciated due to parasitic conditions.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 16 private slaughter-houses in the Borough, 15 being licensed and one registered. Four of the above are used solely for slaughtering pigs.

Considerable alterations have been made to one of these slaughter-houses. It was enlarged, and at the same time the opportunity was taken of bringing it into accordance with the Bye-laws. Previous to these alterations the food-preparing premises were not sufficiently separated from the slaughter-house.

The following table gives particulars of the visits and number of carcases inspected:—

MONTH.	No. of Visits.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Total.
January ..	60	140	144	299	4	587
February ..	117	114	246	489	3	852
March	120	86	237	471	26	820
April	108	97	198	326	17	638
May	96	94	189	365	8	656
June	115	60	237	146	10	453
July	127	88	216	224	20	548
August	92	40	167	120	20	347
September .	131	101	247	292	5	645
October ...	125	104	193	245	12	554
November..	133	116	328	406	13	863
December ..	128	120	230	663	2	1,015
Total ...	1,352	1,160	2,632	4,046	140	7,978

In addition to the private slaughter-houses there are three public slaughtering booths situated at the Cattle Market.

The following summary shows the number of animals slaughtered at these slaughter-houses during 1914:—

443	Cattle.
1,627	Sheep.
26	Calves.
105	Pigs.

Cowkeepers.

There are now six cowkeepers in the Borough, with premises accommodating about 190 cows. This is one shippon less than in the previous year.

One cowkeeper, whose premises were unsatisfactory in construction and situation, having ceased to keep dairy cows. During 1913, efforts were made to induce him to reconstruct the existing premises, or to provide a new shippon. As nothing was done during the winter months of 1913-1914, he was informed early in the spring of 1914, when the cows were turned out to grass, that he would not again be allowed to use the premises in their existing condition as a shippon.

The cowkeeper decided that, owing to the small number of cows which he kept and difficulties with the ground landlord, he would discontinue this part of his business.

Ninety-six visits have been made to the shippons in the Borough and the cows carefully examined, special attention being paid to the udders. Seven cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. Three were affected with Tuberculosis of the udder and four with Tuberculosis of the lungs and other organs, but not affected in the udder. Six of the animals were slaughtered; the other one died in the shippon. This animal was brought on the premises in a moribund condition, being affected with Generalized Tuberculosis, and death took place on the same day that the case was notified as required by the Tuberculosis Order.

Particulars of five of these cases will be found in the sections dealing with the working of the Tuberculosis

Order, the other two having been dealt with since the Tuberculosis Order was suspended.

The premises and animals are on the whole kept clean, and the majority of the cowkeepers buy a very good class of animal. Several of the shippons do not comply with the present-day ideas as to the housing of dairy cattle in towns, and it is intended as opportunity presents itself to push forward improvements in these premises.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the year 1914, 233 samples of milk were submitted to Professor Delépine for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Of this number 197 were samples of mixed milk obtained either at railway stations or from farmers' carts, the remainder being either special samples taken from suspected cows or separate samples of mixed milk taken for the purpose of controlling work done on the farms which had been supplying tuberculous milk. The 197 samples of mixed milk may be divided into the following classes: 167 were consigned to registered dairymen in the Borough; 23 were consigned to registered dairymen outside the Borough, but retailing in the Borough; and the remaining seven were samples of milk obtained at farms situated in the districts immediately adjoining this Borough and intended for sale in the Borough.

Out of the 197 samples of mixed milks submitted, in one case the experimental animals died soon after inoculation, so that no diagnosis could be arrived at, thus leaving 196 on which definite results were obtained

Thirteen of this number were reported as having been found to cause Tuberculosis, this being a percentage of 6·6, and it is interesting to note the varying degree of tubercular contamination in the samples as above classified :—

		Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous.	Percentage.
Dairymen in the Borough	165	9	156	5 45
Dairymen outside the Borough	23	2	21	8·7
Farms in the vicinity of the Borough	8	2	6	25·0
	196	13	183	6·6

As in the previous year, the highest percentage of tuberculous milk is from farms in the Urban Districts adjoining the Borough. These farmers do not appear to have had the early symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder of cows brought to their notice. As, however, they are few in number and several of them have been dealt with under the powers of the Salford Corporation Act of 1899 during the past two years, it is to be hoped that an improvement will be now exhibited.

The percentage of tuberculous samples for the past five years is as follows :—

1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
9·4	7·45	8·5	16·2	6·6

As will be seen from the foregoing table, a large reduction in the percentage of Tuberculous milk occurred during the year.

As in the previous year, practically every farm supplying milk into the Borough was sampled once during the year, and the reduction may be in some part due to the fact that the high percentage of 1913 caused a large number of visits to be paid to the farms, thus bringing to the attention of the milk dealers' associations the need for increased vigilance on the part of their members.

The 13 samples of milk found to be tuberculous were all from different farms: six from farms in Cheshire, four in Lancashire, two in Derbyshire, and one in Yorkshire. The 13 farms were all visited and a total number of 334 cows were inspected. Eleven cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder on ten of the farms. On the remaining three farms the diseased animals were not discovered, the farmer having disposed of cows between the date of the mixed sample being taken and the Veterinary Surgeon's visit.

In each of these cases a control sample of the mixed milk was submitted for examination and was reported as non-tuberculous, thus showing that the offending animal had not been overlooked, but had been removed from the farm.

Of the 11 diseased animals discovered, eight were found to be giving milk containing tubercle bacilli sufficiently numerous to be recognised microscopically, seven of the tuberculous cows were under seven years of age, the other four being aged animals. It may be remarked that the tubercular lesions in the udders of three of the young cows were so slight that the diagnosis could only be confirmed by the inoculation test.

Three of the diseased animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 by the County Councils in whose districts the animals were.

Six were slaughtered by the owners without any compensation from the County Councils, three of these being dealt with since the suspension of the Tuberculosis Order. The remaining two had ceased to give milk, and not being in calf were sold for fattening, previous to being slaughtered. No further history of these two animals has been obtained.

It may be remarked that all the animals slaughtered proved to be Tubercular on post-mortem examination.

Premises where Food is Prepared.

A large variety of foodstuffs is prepared for human consumption in the Borough. The following is a list of the more important articles prepared :—

A. Tinned meat for export.
,, ,, home consumption.
B. Tripe and allied products.
C. Miscellaneous cooked meats.
D. Fried fish and chipped potatoes.
E. Pickles.
F. Dripping and edible fats.

The processes of preparing the above foodstuffs may be briefly described as follows :—

A. There are two classes of tinned meat, namely : one where the meat is intended for export and is prepared in such a manner that it will keep for a considerable time, the other is where the meat is for early consumption in the surrounding districts.

In the first case the meat is partially cooked in open boilers and then packed into cans ; lids are soldered on and the tins are placed into a steam retort or sterilizer.

The retort is then closed up and steam under pressure admitted. After being in the retort for a sufficient length of time to thoroughly cook and sterilize the meat, the tins are taken out and a small hole punched in the top. This allows all the air, gases, and excess of moisture to escape. The puncturing of the can allows the atmosphere to come in contact with the meat and the possible entrance of putrefactive organisms, thus necessitating a second sterilization after the puncture hole is soldered up. After being sterilized a second time the cans are placed in water to cool rapidly. The finished cans are kept for a length of time before being painted and labelled.

During this time they are carefully examined and any signs of leakage due to the imperfect making of the cans noted, all leaking cans being rejected. If the sterilization has not been complete, decomposition takes place, with the formation of gases, causing the tins to bulge. These bulging tins are also thrown away. The class of meat used for this purpose is usually either foreign meat or the inferior parts of carcases of English-killed beef.

In the second class the tins are filled with the partially cooked meat and the lids are either soldered on or pressed on by a machine. The cooking is completed in a steam retort, which partially sterilizes the meat. They are not further sterilized, nor is there any attempt made to allow the escape of the imprisoned air and moisture, &c. These tins are not usually kept on the premises for any great length of time, and owing to this fact inspection is difficult.

B. The business of tripe dressing consists of preparing portions of the stomach, bowels, feet, and udders of cattle and sheep for food. The portions of the stomachs used are scalded in order to loosen the internal lining. They are then scraped and the mucous membrane or epithelium removed.

The stomachs are afterwards boiled until tender, this taking from three to five hours. They are then put into cold water and the peritoneum removed by means of a knife and a stiff brush. The feet are washed and cut along the sides. They are then boiled until cooked, and afterwards placed into cold water and the skin and hair removed. Cows' udders are boiled until tender.

C. Under this heading a large variety of foodstuffs are prepared and may be briefly enumerated as follows :—

1. Sausages.
2. Black puddings.
3. Pork and beef brawn.
4. Polony.
5. Meat pies.
6. Potted meats.
7. Chitterlings.
8. Roast pork and beef.
9. Cooked rabbits.
10. Savoury ducks.

Practically the whole of the above articles are the by-products of the pork butchering business, the work being carried out on premises adjoining private slaughter-houses or in the cellars or rear portions of the shops. The meat used for sausages, pork and beef brawn, polony, meat pies and potted meats are the inferior parts and scraps. Sausages are made of raw meat finely chopped and mixed with a binding material and various spices.

Black puddings, pork and beef brawn, polony, meat pies, potted meats, chitterlings, roast pork and beef, cooked rabbits and savoury ducks are cooked, mixed with various seasonings and sold ready for consumption.

Black puddings are composed of blood, groats, fat and spices. This mixture is put into casings prepared from the intestines of animals and boiled in water containing common soda or log-wood. Chitterlings are the large intestines of pigs, which are first washed and then boiled until tender.

E. There are several places in the Borough where onions and other vegetables are pickled and prepared for food. The vegetables used are mostly foreign produce, and are imported into this country preserved in brine.

F. There is a large amount of edible fat sold as pork or beef dripping, or under a trade name. Much of this is prepared outside the Borough. That which is prepared in the Borough is usually made from waste fat, collected from pork butchers, restaurants, &c. The substance obtained from the pork butchers has been previously rendered and a considerable quantity of the fat abstracted.

The residue, which consists mainly of connective tissue containing a small quantity of fat, is sold to the fat melter, who again renders it. Whilst hot, it is put into a press and the fat forced out of it. This fat is sold as dripping.

Dangers to the Public.

There are three main sources of danger to the public from these prepared articles, namely, diseased meat, decomposition before and after preparation, and contamination during and after preparation.

It is essential that all meat should be carefully examined before being cooked. The principal disease found is Tuberculosis, and it may be remarked that Tuberculosis in pork is not easily detected. It is to be regretted that the majority of pork butchers do not recognise the early lesions indicative of this disease. A diseased condition, septicæmia due to pus-forming organisms, is occasionally met with in pork and frequently in beef. This is a condition not commonly recognised by the butcher, but of paramount importance, as food prepared from this class of meat is often the cause of outbreaks of food poisoning.

With regard to cows' udders there is a great danger that these may be diseased (Tuberculosis and various forms of mastitis due to pus-forming organisms). The majority of tripe dressers do not recognise these diseases. The general practice is for the tripe dressers to boil all udders, both good and bad, together. Many of the udders when boiled turn very dark coloured ; these are rejected by the tripe dresser, being unsaleable. This alteration in colour is not always due to disease, as many diseased udders do not go dark coloured when boiled. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and great attention should be paid to the examination of udders previous to boiling.

It may be remarked that the butcher slaughtering cows presumes the udder to be healthy if the remainder of the carcase is healthy, hence many diseased udders are sent to the tripe dresser.

DECOMPOSITION.—There is a great tendency to use meat for various cooked foods which is not quite fresh, probably having been exposed in the shop for a considerable time. This meat is often in the early stages of decomposition. Many pork butchers supply other small shops with cooked foods, such as sausages, polony, black puddings, &c. When supplying these goods to these shops they will often take back unsold goods. These are taken to the pork butcher's shop and re-cooked.

This is a very dangerous practice as, although the re-cooking may destroy the putrefactive organisms, the toxic products, being chemical bodies, are not affected.

The principal danger of food poisoning from eating tripe and cowheels is due to decomposition and the contamination of the finished products from the raw articles. Decomposition sets in rapidly in the stomachs and feet before cooking. It is therefore essential that these articles should be thoroughly cleansed and cooked immediately after removal from the animal.

If hung up they are a great attraction to flies ; they may become heated, and, being moist, form a suitable media for bacterial growth.

CONTAMINATION.—Frequent sources of bacterial contamination are the unsatisfactory premises where such food is cooked or stored, the uncleanly habits of the people engaged in the work, and the possibility of intestinal contamination where the cooking premises are in direct communication with the slaughter-house. It is a common practice to place the finished articles on the floor of the cook-house, where they are very liable to contamination from dust, &c. This is also objectionable for the reason that the temperature is often comparatively high owing to the presence of the boilers, gas engines, &c., thus favouring the development of putrefactive organisms.

The objectionable part of the pickle business is the use of second-hand bottles. Many of these bottles are gathered from ashpits and refuse tips and brought to a central depôt.

Here they are sorted and sold to the pickle manufactories, where the cleansing of them is unsatisfactory, they being merely washed and not in any way sterilized.

The substance used for the manufacture of dripping is frequently stored for a considerable length of time on the pork butcher's premises before being sold to the fat melter.

There is a great risk of this becoming contaminated during the time of storage.

Nuisances which arise, and methods of Prevention.

TRIPE DRESSING.—The chief source of nuisance in this business is due to the fumes and steam given off when boiling the tripe, &c., and the great amount of grease which accumulates about the walls, floors and ceilings, and in time turns rancid.

Tripe is often boiled in open pans, and no effort is made to prevent the steam and fumes from escaping. There is no apparent improvement where hoods with pipes to convey the steam and fumes into a chimney have been fixed over these pans. The objection to this arrangement is that the steam and fumes condense on the surface of the hood and inside the pipes before entering the chimney. This fatty condensation in time decomposes, giving off the offensive smells peculiar to triperies and fat melters.

Fried fish and chipped potatoes premises are often the source of offensive smells due to the defective cooking arrangement, *e.g.*, large fixed hoods with a great amount of grease deposited on them. This grease is rarely cleaned off because of the difficulty of so doing, and in time decomposes, giving rise to offensive smells. Another source of nuisance is the quality of fat used for frying and carelessness in cooking, resulting in the burning of the fat.

Work Being Done.

Very careful attention has been given to premises where foodstuffs are prepared. The inspection of the raw materials on arrival at the premises is done as frequently as possible, attention being paid to the freshness and freedom from disease.

It is of interest to note that during the year 1914 seventy-one seizures of unsound and diseased meat were made on these premises.

Every effort is made to educate both employers and workmen into recognising the signs of early decomposition and disease. They are also encouraged to report all cases where they are in doubt as to the fitness of the article for food, and as a result a large number of notifications have been received. This is very satisfactory, as in the previous years notifications were few in number. Much of the apparatus used in this work is obsolete and very difficult to keep clean. Old-fashioned gas engines are in some places used for driving mincing machines, &c.

Some of these have been taken out and replaced by small electric motors. These are much cleaner and take up less room, and do not generate heat in the room. Several obsolete mincing machines have been replaced by more modern ones, which are much easier to keep clean;

the greater portion of them being white enamelled, it is much easier to inspect them.

The apparatus used for boiling is usually a large iron boiler with a fire underneath it. This necessitates the carrying of coal into the cook-house and the removal of ashes.

In some cases these boilers have been fixed in the yard owing to lack of room or of light in the cellars, and in close proximity to the water closets and ashbins. This it obviously very objectionable, and many of them have been replaced by gas boilers in more sanitary positions. It may be remarked that this class of boiler has proved very satisfactory from every point of view, and is also much easier to keep clean.

Frequent limewashing has also been insisted upon.

With regard to triperies it has been found that the use of steam-heated iron boilers with heavy iron covers removes the cause of the nuisance due to the escape of steam and fumes into the building. The iron covers being cold cause condensation of the steam, &c., on the underside of the cover.

The condensed steam falls back into the boiler and thus prevents nuisances from arising. The walls should be made smooth with cement and the floors made impervious with flags laid on a bed of concrete. The frequent limewashing of the walls, floors, and ceilings neutralises the grease deposited, and so does away with another great source of nuisance. One tripery in the Borough has been entirely reconstructed on these lines, and has proved quite satisfactory.

In all places where grease is liable to enter the drains, large grease traps have been fixed (small ones having proved quite useless). These have proved to be of great commercial as well as of sanitary value owing to the amount of valuable fat recovered.

The owner of one tripery states that he recovered sufficient fat during the first month's use of the trap to pay for the cost of its construction.

The use of cellars for the preparation of foodstuffs is objectionable, but there are no legal powers to prevent their use for this purpose. Many of them are defective in light and ventilation, and have inside drains. The occupiers of several of the worst of these cellars have been approached with a view to alterations being carried out. This has resulted in several of them being considerably improved—large windows, made to open, and fixed means of ventilation having been provided.

In some cases the food preparing premises are in conjunction with private slaughter-houses. The slaughter-house bye-laws prohibit the use of the slaughter-houses for any other purpose than the slaughtering of animals, and also provide that there shall not be any internal communication between them and premises used for the preparation of food. In two cases alterations have been carried out at existing private slaughter-houses making them to comply with these bye-laws, thus reducing to a very great extent the risk of bacterial contamination from the intestinal contents of the animals slaughtered. These alterations have been carried out without interfering to any great extent with the work, and proved to be of commercial benefit to the employers, facilitating the work and providing more hygienic conditions for the workers.

Places where onions and other vegetables are pickled have been frequently visited, and special attention paid to the examination of the vegetables used and the cleanliness of the bottles.

Whilst inspecting pork butchers' cookhouses the occupiers have been advised to dispose of the fat residue as early as possible, so as to avoid contamination.

Legal Powers.

Tripe dressing, gut scraping, and fat melting come under the heading of offensive trades, and special powers are given for making bye-laws for dealing with these trades. There are no special powers for dealing with the other premises mentioned. Many local authorities when promoting local Acts of Parliament have attempted to obtain powers for dealing with such premises, but up to the present the opposition has been too strong. Considering that many years ago a special Act of Parliament was passed giving powers to deal with bakehouses, it is much to be regretted that similar powers have not been granted for dealing with all food-preparing premises. It would appear that the most satisfactory method of obtaining these powers would be for the Local Government Board to frame model clauses, *e.g.*, Model Milk Clauses, which could be incorporated in a bill brought forward by any progressive local authority desirous of power to deal with the refractory occupiers or owners of premises so used.

SECTION V.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work carried out in the Borough Laboratories during the year 1914; the period covered being that from the date of my appointment, June 1st, to the end of the year.

During this period 601 samples have been submitted to me for analysis. Of these, 574 were taken in connection with the sale of Food and Drugs Act, four were taken in connection with the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, whilst twenty-three were samples sent in by various corporation departments.

Of the 574 samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, seventeen, or 3·0 per cent were adulterated. In comparison with other boroughs in England and Wales this is a very small proportion, and indicates the high standard of the food supply of the Borough.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. D. ELSDON,
BOROUGH ANALYST.

141, Regent Road, Salford,
January 30*th*, 1915.

SALFORD BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

1.—Samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The total number of Foods and Drugs examined during the two latter quarters of the year was 574, of which four were sent in by private traders in the Borough. The following table gives complete details concerning the various articles examined.

Samples.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated, Preservatives only.	Other Ways.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	196	..	6	3·1
Butter	143	..	..	..
Cheese	91	..	..	..
Lard	28	..	..	....
Margarine	8	..	1	12·5
Flour	15	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	8	..	..	..
Bread	7	..	..	..
Sago	3	..	..	..
Tapioca	2	..	..	..
Rice	5	..	..	..
Pearl Barley	1	..	..	..
Ground Rice	3	..	..	..
Sugar	7	..	..	..
Coffee	3	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory	2	..	..	..
Chicory and Coffee	2	..	..	..
Corn Flour	1	..	..	..
Malt Vinegar	3	..	..	..
Pepper	3	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	5	..	..	..
,, Rhubarb	5	..	..	..
Bismuth Loz.	1	..	..	..
Morphia Loz.	2	..	..	..
Solution of Ferric Acetate	4	..	3	75
Solution of Atropine Sulphate	4	..	..	..
Syrup of Orange	4	..	..	..
Prescriptions	19	..	8	42
Total	574	0	18	3·1

The number of samples found to be adulterated was eighteen, or 3·1 per cent. In the following table is given comparative figures of adulteration for the last four years, together with similar figures for large towns in England taken from the Local Government Board returns.

Table 2.—Percentage of Adulteration, 1910–1914.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Qrs. of Year 1914.			
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Salford	2·2	2·5	1·8	1·6	2·4	1·3	1·5	5·3	1·3
England and Wales	8·2	8·7	8·4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manchester	2·4	2·1	2·2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birmingham	9·5	8·9	8·1	6·3	*	*	*	*	*
Metropolitan Boroughs	8·5	9·3	8·8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bristol	6·5	9·7	8·9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liverpool	12·2	13·4	11·4	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not yet available.

Table 3 gives the number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for 100,000 persons in Salford for the last five years, as compared with other towns in England and Wales.

Table 3.—Number of Samples for 100,000 Persons.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Salford	414	390	409	403	407
England and Wales	282	284	296	*	*
Manchester	468	422	426	*	*
Liverpool	320	298	335	*	*
Birmingham	400	408	410	466	*
Portsmouth	533	486	493	*	*
Hull	362	317	276	*	*
Metropolitan Boroughs .	544	552	560	*	*

* Not yet available.

The following table contains an account of each of the samples found to be adulterated.

TABLE 4.—PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No. of Sample	Article.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.
2595	Milk	3½% Solids-not-fat short	Caution
2609	Milk	3% Fat short	Caution
2612	Milk	20% Fat short	Fined 10s. and 3s. costs
2700	Prescription	Contained no dissolved iron	Same vendor 2730
2701	Prescription	Excess of iron 350%	Same vendor 2729
2736	Prescription	Excess of Potassium iodide 18%	Caution
2729	Prescription	Excess of iron 350%	Caution
2730	Prescription	Contained no dissolved iron.	Caution
2773	Solution of ferric acetate	Excess of iron 350%	Same vendor 2729
2782	Solution of ferric acetate	Deficient in iron 20%	Same vendor 2730
2791	Prescription	Excess of iron 300%	Same vednor 2793
2795	Prescription	Deficient in iron 45%	Caution
2804	Prescription	Deficient in iron 25%	Same vendor 2795
2806	Solution of ferric acetate	Deficient in iron 27%	Same vendor 2795
2925	Milk	5½% Solids-not-fat short	Fined 15s. and 3s. costs
2946	Margarine	Excess of water 0·5%	No action. Subsequent samples genuine
3056	Milk	Fat deficient 30%	Fined 10s. and 3s. costs
3155	Milk	2½% Solids-not-fat short	Caution

The samples may be divided into two sections: "Formal" and "Informal" samples. "Formal" samples are those which are taken in accordance with section 14 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, which reads as follows:—"The person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall forthwith notify to the seller his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst, and shall divide the article into three parts, and shall deliver one of the parts to the seller." "Informal" samples are those in connection with which the formalities of the Act are not complied with, and in general the seller has no knowledge that the taking of the sample is for official purposes. No legal action can follow the taking of an "Informal" sample.

The taking of "Informal" samples is a valuable method of enquiry into the food supply of the Borough, and for finding out at what shops it would be profitable to take "Formal" samples with a view to legal proceedings. The time and trouble required for the taking of an "Informal" sample are much less than those required for the taking of a "Formal" sample, and no annoyance is caused to honest shopkeepers, whose chief objection to the taking of samples is that the Inspector takes up their time and counter space for the division of samples, while his action excites curiosity on the part of the customers.

TABLE 5.—NO. OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Formal	433	415	452	400	368
Informal	523	488	502	544	581

MILK.

One hundred and ninety-six milks were submitted for analysis, of which six, or 3·1 per cent, were adulterated; particulars of these adulterated samples are given in the table on page 7.

The average composition of these samples is given in the table below, for each month, and for each quarter.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.		Fat per cent.		Solids-not-fat per cent.	
July	27	12·62	12·58	2·78	3·78	8·84	8·80
August	23		12·61		3·76		8·85
September	45		12·65		3·79		8·86
October	41	12·55	12·64	3·77	3·86	8·78	8·78
November	39		12·55		3·76		8·79
December	21		12·38		3·61		8·78
TOTAL	196		12·58		3·77		8·81

These figures are excellent, and they show that the milk supply of the Borough compares favourably with that of any other town in England. They show, moreover, that it is quite possible to produce milk of good quality in the district, and what small excuse there is for those vendors whose milks have to be reported against. They are additional evidence of the oft-repeated opinion that the legal limit of 3·0 per cent of milk fat is too low, and that it might be increased to 3·2 or 3·3 per cent without hardship to farmers or retailers.

All these samples were tested for preservatives with negative results.

Nineteen samples were taken at Ladywell Sanatorium, of which two were slightly under the terms of the contract, namely, "milk containing not less than 3·5 per cent of fat." The other samples were, however, of satisfactory quality (in two or three cases excellent), and no action was taken.

A large proportion of the samples have been found to be artificially coloured either with annatto or with some aniline dye. The object of this can only be to impart an appearance of richness to the milk, and, as has been shown above, the Salford milk supply has, in general, no need for such adventitious treatment. There is, no doubt, a fairly widespread opinion that rich milk must be of a golden yellow colour, but it should not be difficult, if any attempt were really made, to convince the public that an extremely rich milk may be, and almost always is, nearly white.

The practice of colouring milk is objectionable, on the grounds, firstly, because a foreign body is added which can be of no value, even if it does not do actual harm ; secondly, because it enables dishonest milk dealers to give an artificial appearance of richness to a poor or adulterated milk. There is a marked tendency among the larger dealers to discontinue the practice, and there is no doubt but that, with the help of the public, it would soon be discontinued entirely.

BUTTER, MARGARINE.

One hundred and forty-three samples of butter have been examined, all of which have been genuine : two of them being from private traders in the Borough. The fat has in each case been genuine butter fat, whilst the water content has varied from 8·9 per cent to 15·2 per cent. Each sample has been tested for preservatives, and a boron preservative has been found in 47 cases ; the amount, however, has in each instance been under 0·5 per cent, the limit suggested by the Departmental Committee on Preservatives in Food. The Local Government Board require that the actual amount of preservative shall be estimated in each case. The results appear in the following table, the boron preservative being expressed as boric acid.

TABLE 7.—BORIC ACID IN BUTTER.

Amount.	Number of Samples.	per cent of whole.
Over 0·5%	0	4·0
0·41—0·5%	7	4·9
0·31—0·4%	3	2·1
0·21—0·3%	9	6·3
0·11—0·2%	13	9·1
0·01—0·1%	15	10·5
Absent	96	67·1

Eight samples of margarine, including several well-known brands, have been submitted for analysis, one of which was adulterated, containing 16·5 per cent of water, or 0·5 per cent in excess of the 16·0 per cent allowed by the Board of Agriculture regulations. No action was taken in this matter, as subsequent samples were found to be genuine. The composition of these samples of margarine may be a matter of interest and is included in table 8.

TABLE 8.—COMPOSITION OF MARGARINE.

	Number of Sample..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Water, per cent		14·7	12·9	14·1	16·1	15·3	12·9	12·5	13·7
Boric Acid, per cent		0·32	0·16	0·1	0·31	0·13	0·25	0·15	0·33
Comp. of fat per cent	Coconut Oil	53	49	0	31	38	53	48	30
	Butter	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
	Other Fat	46	49	98	67	59	45	49	68

CHEESE, LARD.

Ninety-one samples of cheese and twenty-eight of lard have been examined and found to be genuine.

The average amount of fat in the cheeses was 30 per cent, varying from 13 per cent to 42 per cent. It was found to be pure milk fat in each case.

The lard samples were all found to be free from water and rancidity. Each sample was tested for paraffin with negative results. No foreign fat was detected in any case.

CEREAL FOODS.

Twenty-two samples of flour have been examined, of which seven were sold as self-raising flour ; all were found to be genuine. Each sample was found to be free from excessive quantities of water and from persulphates—the latter being sometimes added to " improve " the flour.

Five of the seven samples of self-raising flour contained acid calcium phosphate as the self-raising ingredient. In a report to the Local Government Board in 1911, Dr. Hamill recommends that where acid calcium phosphate is used as an ingredient of self-raising flour and baking powders, it should not contain more than 10 per cent of calcium sulphate. All the samples examined contained an acid phosphate of greater purity than this.

This seems to be a very lenient standard, as it is quite possible to prepare an article containing 1 per cent of calcium sulphate. From the result of an examination of a number of commercial samples of acid calcium phosphate, it would appear that an allowance of 5 per cent of calcium sulphate is sufficient. If it be argued that only the better class samples reach this degree of purity, the answer may be given that only the better class samples should be used for mixing with food.

Five samples of rice, one of ground rice, and one of pearl barley were all examined for the presence of mineral facing. All of them were practically free with the exception of two samples of ground rice, both of which contained 0·2 per cent. The suggested limit for rice in Dr. Hamill's report to the Local Government Board is 0·5 per cent.

The other cereals, seven samples of bread, three of sago, two of tapioca, and one of cornflour, were all of good quality and call for no special comment.

COFFEE, COFFEE AND CHICORY.

The three samples of coffee examined were found to be genuine. Two samples of coffee and chicory contained respectively 21 and 45 per cent of chicory and were passed as genuine; the two samples of chicory and coffee were found to contain 60 and 72 per cent respectively of chicory, and were also passed as genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.

The three samples of malt vinegar examined contained respectively 4·3, 4·7, and 5·6 per cent of acetic acid, and were satisfactory in other respects.

The three samples of pepper—two of which were from private traders in the Borough—were genuine, being free from foreign starch, husk, and mineral matter. The five samples of ground ginger were also pure, having aqueous extracts of from 12·7 per cent to 13·7 per cent, and being free from excessive mineral matter.

The seven samples of sugar were pure.

DRUGS.

Thirty-nine samples of drugs—including nineteen mixtures dispensed according to prescriptions—have been examined, of which 11, or 28 per cent, were found to be adulterated. This large percentage of adulteration is almost entirely due to the carelessness shown by Pharmacists in dealing with solution of ferric acetate.

Four samples of solution of atropine sulphate, four of syrup of orange, five of ground rhubarb, two of morphia lozenges, and one of bismuth lozenges, were found to be genuine and call for no comment.

Solution of Ferric Acetate.

Four samples of solution of ferric acetate were taken in connection with the dispensed prescriptions containing this drug; of these, three were found to be adulterated. Two of them were deficient in iron to the extent of 20 and 27 per cent respectively, and one contained three and a half times the correct quantity of iron. The two former were probably old samples, and on being cautioned the vendors promised to destroy the remainders of their stocks. The last one was probably the stronger solution, "Liq. ferri acetatis fort" of the 1885 B.P., but which is not now official. The vendor of this was cautioned, and, realising his error, promised to be more careful in future.

Dispensed Medicines.

Nineteen samples of mixtures according to prescription, dispensed under the Insurance Act, have been received for analysis, and of these eight, or 42 per cent, were adulterated. Seven of these prescriptions contained potassium iodide and the remainder contained ferric acetate.

The potassium iodide mixture was ordered to contain four drachms of potassium iodide and four drachms of syrup of orange in twelve ounces of chloroform water. Six of the mixtures were correctly dispensed, but one, No. 2736, contained an excess of 18 per cent of the correct amount of potassium iodide. A subsequent sample from the same vendor was correctly dispensed.

Twelve mixtures containing ferric acetate were dispensed by eight vendors, and of these, seven samples from four vendors were adulterated.

Samples 2,700 and 2,730 obtained from the same vendor had evidently been dispensed with an old solution of ferric acetate, as they contained no iron in solution and also a deficiency of total iron, the iron present existing as a precipitate of ferric hydroxide (hydrated oxide of iron).

Samples 2,701 and 2,791 contained a large excess of iron, and had probably been dispensed from the stronger solution of ferric acetate official in the 1885 B.P. A subsequent sample from the vendor of 2,701 was of practically the same composition, whilst one from the vendor of 2,791 was genuine.

All the vendors of adulterated samples were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health, and he also interviewed representatives of the Local Pharmaceutical Society, who, in turn, warned each individual member as to the care necessary in the dispensing of prescriptions.

2. Samples under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.

Four samples of preserved cream have been taken under these regulations. The preservative has in each case been boric acid, and this has been present to the extent of 0·5, 0·25, 0·4, and 0·2 per cent respectively, which has been in accordance with the statements on the labels.

Preserved cream is required by the Regulations to contain not less than 35 per cent of fat; the four samples examined contained 48, 59, 48, and 59 per cent respectively.

The Regulations require that the declaratory label shall be in accordance with the requirements therein set forth. The label of No. 2,908 was round instead of oblong, the type was red, instead of black, and it was much smaller than the standard size.

The Regulations also require that "If there is any additional label, the word 'Cream' shall not stand alone, but it shall be accompanied by the word ‘Preserved’ in letters of the same size.” All four samples were unsatisfactory in this respect, as the word “cream” appeared on the receptacle without the word “preserved,” and the vendors were cautioned in each case.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Twenty three samples from various departments have been examined, of which eleven have been milks from the Cattle Market, sent in by the Borough Veterinary Surgeon.

One sample of milk was tested for preservatives for the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in connection with a case of skin trouble. No preservatives were detected.

One sample of condensed milk was suspected by the purchaser to contain “grit.” A careful examination was made, and it was found to be free from all traces of insoluble matter and to be an excellent sample of condensed milk. A portion of the sugar had, however, crystallised out, and probably this led the purchaser to suspect “grit.”

Two samples of Limmer rock asphalt were received from the Highways Department in connection with the paving contracts. Both samples were found to be well up to the contract standard.

Two samples of dripping were sent in by the Borough Veterinary Surgeon, which on examination proved to be respectively genuine beef and pork dripping, having a high acidity.

The remaining samples consisted of one sample of water, one of chloroform, and four of ground rhubarb. They were all of excellent quality, and do not call for special mention.

SECTION VI.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

SECTION VI.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Work of the Lady Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors previously described has been continued, and the figures below give the result of their inquiries. The death rates are not comparable with the rates given elsewhere for the Borough for the year 1914, as the Health Visitors' figures are confined to infants born during 1913, and watched until they are 12 months old.

FEEDING OF INFANTS BORN IN 1913, VISITED AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Breast and other food from Birth	98	23	234·7
Breast 1 month .... Other Food 5 months	252	52	206·3
Breast 2 months ... Other Food 4 months	252	47	186·5
Breast 3 months ... Other Food 3 months	216	24	111·1
Breast 4 months ... Other Food 2 months	173	23	132·9
Breast 5 months ... Other Food 1 month	133	9	67·7
Breast alone	4,217	373	88·4
Other Food entirely ..	377	133	352·8
Child died under 1 day .	63	63	1000·0
Totals	5,781	747	129·2

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, BORN DURING THE YEAR 1913, AMONG THOSE VISITED AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under one month.	Over one and under two months.	Over two and under three months.	Over three and under four months.	Over four and under five months.	Over five and under six months.	Over six and under seven months.	Over seven and under eight months.	Over eight and under nine months.	Over nine and under ten months.	Over ten and under eleven months.	Over eleven and under twelve months.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Premature Birth ..	94	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	**17·6**
Congentl. Malform.	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	**1·7**
Debility & Atrophy.	49	22	5	8	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	99	**17·1**
Lung Disease......	19	9	14	18	9	10	21	16	16	14	14	7	167	**28·9**
Tubercular Disease .	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	..	4	1	2	1	25	**4·3**
Enteritis	3	4	..	3	3	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	22	**3·8**
Diarrhœa	14	11	14	19	11	8	10	8	9	5	4	8	121	**20·9**
Convulsions	15	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	33	**5·7**
Measles	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	7	5	8	26	**4·5**
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	3	3	3	20	**3·4**
Overlaid	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	**1·9**
Other Causes	29	12	10	14	8	3	6	8	8	3	7	3	111	**19·2**
Totals	**235**	**75**	**55**	**72**	**40**	**30**	**50**	**38**	**43**	**38**	**39**	**32**	**747**	**129·2**

Total Number of Infants, 5,781.

Among the 5,781 children observed, there were 183 illegitimate children; of these 38 died, 35 removed out of the district, and were lost sight of, and 110 lived to the age of 12 months. The work done in connection with ordinary Sanitary Inspection is detailed in the following table:—

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR YEAR 1914.

DISTRICTS.	Total Number of Visits.	Houses Dirty.	Houses Dilapidated.	Houses Overcrowded.	Houses Limewashed.	Sanitary Nuisances.	Number of Complaints forwarded to Health Department.
St. Simon's	3,701	38	4	..	47	5	19
Silk Street	3,989	150	13	14	125	134	148
Greengate	4,265	32	..	3	139	6	133
Ellor Street	2,969	53	15	22	71	60	44
Cross Lane	4,813	13	4	6	364	202	66
Docks	4,990	379	51	14	466	72	87
Regent Road	4,435	33	16	5	441	34	34
Whit Lane	5,008	122	2	..	176	99	50
Higher Broughton	4,247	94	7	5	152	15	83
Lower Broughton	5,239	126	85	14	172	136	114
Hope	3,379	35	5	1	71	10	16
Weaste	5,448	67	4	17	259	319	98
Totals	52,483	1,142	206	101	2,483	1,092	892

One thousand and twelve visits have been made in Salford by the visitor employed by the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association.

Midwives Act.

There are 58 midwives on the register in Salford; three are in public institutions, and one is not practising.

The qualification of these midwives is as follows :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
St. Mary's Hospital	17	15	13
Central Midwives Board	12	16	19
London Obstetrical Society	13	15	15
Manchester Maternity Hospital	1	1	1
In bona-fide Practice prior to 31st July, 1901	14	13	10
Total	57	60	58

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, etc., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer of Health when cases of difficulty arise. During the year eight midwives removed from the district, two discontinued practising, and two midwives were removed from the Roll. Ten midwives were newly registered. The total number of births during 1914 was 6,318 ; 4,709 of these, or 75 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 1,609, or 25 per cent, by medical practitioners. There were 21 cases of puerperal fever notified during the year, of which 12 occurred in the practice of midwives ; six midwives had one case each, one had two cases, and one had four cases. These were thoroughly inquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Five midwives were reported to and censured by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to comply with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Eighteen midwives were suspended and disinfected on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than Puerperal Fever ; and three midwives having been in contact with non-notifiable infectious disease were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

Midwife No. 8976 was reported to the Central Midwives Board for intemperance and neglect of her patients. Name struck off Roll.

Midwife No. 2645, residing outside but practising within the Borough, was also struck off the Roll.

Legal proceedings were taken under Section I. (2) of the Midwives Act, 1902, against a woman for practising habitually, and for gain, as a midwife. The offence was admitted, and the Stipendiary Magistrate fined her £2 and costs.

Nine hundred and forty-five notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :—

Abnormal Presentations	48
Deformed Pelvis	21
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	17
Placenta Prævia	3
Postpartum Hæmorrhage	27
Uterine Inertia	18
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	145
Retained Placenta or Membranes	46
Ruptured Perineum	137
Rise of Temperature	54
Eclampsia	8
Premature Birth	61
Miscarriage and Abortion	11
Inflammation of Eyes	112
Other causes relating to Mother	78
,, ,, ,, Child	159
Totals	945

One hundred and twenty-six still-births and sixteen deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations came into operation on 1st April, 1914, and from that date to the end of the year, 80 cases were notified. Seventy-eight were visited, two cases notified from Hope Hospital were not visited. Of the 78 cases, 44 were notified by the Medical Staff of the Eye Hospitals.

The cases are visited by the Inspector of Midwives, who gives instruction on points connected with the treatment, and, where necessary, a demonstration. Of the 78 cases visited, one was prematurely born and died nine days after birth, three removed out of the Borough before the condition had subsided, 70 have recovered, and the remaining four cases are still under observation. There were no resultant cases of total blindness, but one child lost the sight of one eye.

Under the Midwives Act, 1902, Rules 19 and 20 (5), it is obligatory on a midwife to send for medical help "for inflammation of, or discharge from the eyes, however slight," and during the year 112 notifications were received under this Rule as compared with 39 in 1913. This increase does not necessarily mean a greater incidence, but that the Rule is better kept. One midwife was, however, written to for delay in sending for medical help, and three midwives were reprimanded by the Local Supervising Authority for non-compliance with the Rule.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Department consists of an Assistant Medical Officer, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 16 Inspectors, including two Lady Inspectors. There are also 12 Health Visitors who previously worked jointly with this Department and the Ladies' Public Health Society, but they are now employed solely by the Health Department.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1914 on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 3,571, as compared with 3,686 received in 1913, also that 21,629 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year. The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The demolition, or remodelling, of insanitary houses has been steadily carried on during the year. 62 houses have been closed for human habitation either by compulsion or consent. 73 houses were remodelled and made satisfactory, 218 new houses have been erected in the Borough during the year, and 64 have been demolished.

Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets.

This alteration, under the 1899 Salford Corporation Act, has been steadily progressing. During the year 370 pail closets have been altered to water closets, and the Corporation has contributed £2 per closet towards the cost of these alterations. 173 privy middens have also been converted to water closets entirely at the expense of the owners of the property. Since this work commenced, 21,616 privy middens and 6,197 pail closets have been converted or demolished.

Common Lodging Houses.

There were 26 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, including the Model Lodging House in Bloom Street; six are in the Crescent Ward, eleven in Islington, one in Ordsall, one in St. Matthias', one in St. Paul's, three in St. Thomas', and three in Trinity Wards. These houses contain 178 rooms, with 1,150 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night were 870 beds for males and none for females. 969 inspections were made during the day time and 48 in the night time. Eight of these houses have been re-registered under Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Two houses have been transferred to new keepers. One application for registration was received, but the request was not acceded to.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed. There are some houses registered which are unsuitable for their purpose, but, unfortunately, so long as the keepers avoid offences against the Bye-laws there is no legal power to revise the register. The Lodging House accommodation is ample for the needs of the Borough.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 252 houses let in apartments in the Borough; these contain 1,533 rooms. 63 houses were registered during the year and 55 were discontinued.

The houses referred to under this heading are those where the rent or charge payable by each lodger is less than 7s. per week, and if furnished, 10s. per week.

The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 573 inspections in the day time and 52 inspections at night. Four keepers and four tenants of rooms were prosecuted for contravening the Bye-laws, and fines amounting to £3 10s. 6d. and costs were imposed.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

There are 14 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 66 rooms and 177 beds; this is one more than last year. There have been 19 applications for renewals and new licenses; one of these has been refused, and four have been given up during the year. The Bye-laws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition. 253 visits have been made during the day-time and 46 visits during the night-time.

One person was prosecuted for using an unregistered room in a licensed seamen's lodging house, and fined £1 and costs.

Workshops.

At the end of the year there were 1,142 workshops on the register. These have been regularly inspected by the Lady Inspector of Workshops and by the District Inspectors, the Lady Inspector visiting those workshops where females are employed and the District Inspectors visiting those premises where males only are employed.

One hundred and fifteen defects were found in the workshops, the particulars being given in Table B. The chief defects were defective and unsuitable sanitary accommodation and want of cleanliness, which were found in 32 cases and 22 cases respectively.

Two workshops were found to be overcrowded, but this condition was remedied without the necessity of notices being served.

In eight instances the ventilation was found to be defective. Too little attention is paid to this very important matter.

Re OUTWORKERS.—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors.

During the year 528 visits have been paid.

The number of incorrect addresses sent to the Department during the year is very much below the number for previous years, and the inspection of Outworkers' premises has therefore been facilitated.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Premises. (1)	Number of Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories...................... (Including Factory Laundries)...	66	15	..
Workshops .... Including Workshop Laundries).	2,028	27	..
Workplaces .... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	258	..	..
Total	2,352	42	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
*Nuisances under the Public Health Act—**				
Want of cleanliness	22	22	..	..
Want of ventilation	8	8	..	..
Overcrowding	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	8	8	..	..
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	13	12	..	..
unsuitable or defective	32	44	..	..
not separate for sexes	4	4	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	26	23	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Total	115	123	..	..

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* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

C.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, S. 110.	Prosecutions, S.S. 109, 110.
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.						Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
		Outworkers.			Outworkers.													
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel—																		
1. Making, &c.	48	42	114	7	15	17	414	106	..	..	..	516	4	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cleaning and washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper bags and boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush making	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea picking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50	42	116	7	15	17	424	106	..	..	..	528	4	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	4
Domestic Workshops	217
Laundries	32
Workshop Bakehouses	288
Other Workshops	601
Total number of Workshops on Register	1,142

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	25
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	58
Other	5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	7

F.—ADDITIONAL SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES, SECTIONS 97—102.

Number of such premises in the district, 288.

Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.
Underground— ,, —Satisfactory.

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1914, 26.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	..	..	..	..	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97	..	..	..	..	
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	..	..	..	..	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	26	1	..	23	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100 ...	..	..	..	..	

Any proceedings under Section 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit, Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in district, 7 certified, and 1 not in use at present.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1913, Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1914.

Registered	288
Added to Register	23
Discontinued	36
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	7 and 1 not in use at present
Total Number of Ovens	346
Employees—Males	244
Females	316
Notices Served	1

Milkshops.

There were 617 milkshops on the register at the end of 1914. 51 were discontinued during the year, and 52 newly registered. 786 visits were made during the year. Eight cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria occurred in milkshops during 1914. Eight of these patients were removed to the Sanatorium, the remaining one being isolated in the top room of the house, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

The shops in the Borough are classified under 53 headings. The card index shows a total of 5,209 shops, as compared with 5,213 last year.

391 businesses have been newly registered during the year, and 395 have been discontinued. 272 businesses have changed proprietors during the year.

The number or visits made was 5,976 in the daytime and 73 at night.

In 162 cases of infringement, letters of warning were sent to the occupiers.

Seven other cases were referred to the Health Committee. Two of the occupiers were warned, and five were summoned by the Health Committee and fined in the aggregate £3 4s. 0d.

Application for an Exemption Order was received from dealers in Incandescent Burners, Glassware, and other accessories, and Paraffin Oil Lamps, Paraffin Oil, and other Accessories.

A vote was taken, resulting in a majority in favour of the Exemption Order.

The Exemption Order was made by the Council and came into operation on August 5th, 1914.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Salford Exemption (No. 1) Order, 1914.

The Council of the County Borough of Salford, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

1. This Order shall come into force on the Fifth day of August, 1914, and may be cited as the " Salford Exemption (No. 1) Order, 1914," and shall apply to all shops in the County Borough of Salford in which the sale by retail of (1) Incandescent Burners, Glassware, and other Accessories, and (2) Paraffin Oil Lamps, Paraffin Oil, and other Accessories, is or are carried on.

2. Shops to which this Order applies are hereby exempt from the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, so far as the sale by retail of (1) Incandescent Burners, Glassware, and other Accessories, and (2) Paraffin Oil Lamps, Paraffin Oil, and other Accessories is or are carried on in such shops.

Dated this Fifth day of August, 1914.

L. C. EVANS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Salford.

Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, referred to in the Order, provides as follows :—

" Every shop shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one week-day in every week."

N.B.—By the regulations dated April 1st, 1912, made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, it is provided that where any trade or business exempted from the provisions of the Act as to closing on the weekly half-holiday is carried on in the same shop with any trade or business not so exempted, the shop shall only be kept open for the purpose of the exempted trade or business on the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday in respect of the trade or business not exempted, on the following conditions :—(*a*) After the hour of closing on the day of the weekly half-holiday, whether fixed by the occupier or by an Order made by the Local Authority under the Act, there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous places on the exterior and in the interior of the shop notices in letters of the size of not less than two inches, containing the following words :—" Shops Act, 1912. This shop is closed for to-day except for the sale by retail of ": (*b*) so far as reasonably practicable no goods in connexion with the trade or business not exempted shall be exhibited either inside or outside the shop.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

No licenses have been granted in the Borough.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1914, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

42 notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

46 firms were summoned by the Health Committee for smoke nuisance during the year 1914, and fined in the aggregate £24 0s. 6d.

During the year 1914, 3,415 smoke observations have been made, as against 4,064 in the year 1913, and 4,128 in the year 1912. 654 stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge ; at the same time, 157 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee ; also 654 cautionary notices were issued to firms with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

There were two cases of smoke nuisances in connection with a locomotive engine and a traction engine. Summonses were issued, and fines amounting to £4 and costs were inflicted in both cases, but in one case 30s. was remitted by the magistrate.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with small workshops.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1,493	43·7
One Minute	1,018	29·8
Two Minutes	361	10·6
Three Minutes	386	11·3
Over Three Minutes	157	4·6
Total Observations taken ...	3,415	100·0

Manure Receptacles, and Removal of Manure and other Offensive Matter.

The Bye-laws with respect to receptacles for manure and the weekly removal of manure, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter, which came into operation towards the end of 1909, have been enforced during the past year, and special attention has been paid to stable yards where manure quickly accumulates and where no receptacle is provided.

During the year 8 manure receptacles have been provided.

The Bye-laws as regards the regular removal of manure have been well observed.

Offensive Trades.

An application was made for the transference of the registration of certain Tripe Works, and after certain alterations had been carried out the request was granted.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough.

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	5	1	1
Soap Works	4	..	..
Oil and Tallow	2	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Varnish and Tar	..	..	..
Skin Mat Makers	3	..	..
Gut Scrapers	2	..	..
Total	17	1	1

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	682
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	636
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements	46
Total number of infringements	63
Registration	..
Notification of change of master	..
Absence of certificates	4
Marking	8
Overcrowding	2
Separation of the sexes	1
Cleanliness	6
Ventilation	1
Ventilators obstructed	2
Painting	9
Provision of water vessel	2
Water vessels broken	2
Removal of bilge water	..
Boats defective and leaking	17
Stove pipes defective	2
Dilapidation	5
Pump defective	2
Admittance of Inspector	..
Notification of infectious disease	..
Certificates not identifying owners	..
Loading manure without tight bulkheads	..
Number of notices served	20

Other steps taken to secure compliance: 18 letters were written to the owners, and 20 calls were made on owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection—none.

Legal proceedings were taken in four instances, as follows :—

For failing to paint cabin. Owner fined 5s. and 3s. costs.

For failing to paint cabin. Owner fined 5s. and 3s. costs.

For permitting an unregistered boat to be used for sleeping purposes. Owner fined 6s. and 5s. 6d. costs.

For occupying an unregistered boat for sleeping purposes the Captain was fined 5s. and 5s. 6d. costs.

Number of boats on register. Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	2801
Men found on the boats	1040
Women found on the boats............	308
Children under 12 years found on the boats	284

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours :—

Number of tests made	916
,, applications from householders	35
,, houses affected by the tests	2,163
,, notices and reports issued..................	440
,, notices and reports complied with..........	429
, drain inlets opened and cleared	2,011

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	426
,, drains defectively constructed	583
,, gully traps badly laid	93
,, drains defectively trapped	81
,, waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	27
,, downspouts connected to drains	64
,, soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	54
,, defective water closets	87
Total defects	1,415

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	1,765
,, houses affected	1,641
,, passage drains (tests)	23

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are five drivers, one of whom is resident at the station, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough. There are two horses, three horse ambulances, three motor ambulances, and one bedding van. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year :—

Salford Cases.—2,433 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 702 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing. 3,186 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 6,484 rooms. 5,163 bundles of clothing (including clothing of Refugees) were disinfected by steam at the station.

Out-District Cases.—458 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 36 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing ; 431 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. Three journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority ; disinfection has been carried out on three ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 10 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. 2,077 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

Salford Cases and Out-District Cases.—3,242 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

79 bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

Disinfection has been carried out at 8 schools, and also at 18 public institutions in the Borough during the year. 259 books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

14 midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected. 26 "Contacts" were also bathed.

169 children in a verminous state were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

The ambulances belonging to the Salford Union were disinfected on 18 occasions.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are 20 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee, situated :—

Trinity Market, Salford.
Liverpool Street, Salford.
Broughton Lane, Broughton.
Bolton Road (junction of Claremont Road), Pendleton.
Whit Lane, Pendleton.
Windsor Bridge, Salford.
Blucher Street, Salford.
Stevenson Street, Salford.
The Cliff, Broughton.
Park Lane, Broughton.
Broad Street, Pendleton.
Greengate Arch, Salford.
Eccles New Road, Weaste.
Broughton Bridge.
Frederick Road, Pendleton.
Cross Lane, Salford.
Trafford Road (Eccles New Road corner).
,, ,, (near the Docks).
Oldfield Road (corner of Chapel Street).
Moor Lane, Broughton.

These conveniences have been kept in a clean condition.

One private convenience which is much used by the public in the Lower Broughton district is now maintained by the Health Committee, as the owners have no further use for it, having provided other accommodation for the use of customers of their licensed premises.

The conveniences at Trinity Market are in many respects unsatisfactory, and at times insufficient; the stalls require to be extended and an improved type provided.

The convenience in Cross Lane is also unsatisfactory, and it is proposed to erect a new one in lieu thereof on land adjoining belonging to the Town Halls and Markets Committee, making provision also for women. It is also intended to replace the one in Cromwell Road with one of a more modern type.

TABLE G 1.

Common Lodging-Houses, 1914.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	6	11	1	1	1	3	3	**26**
Number added to Register in 1914	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
Number Re-registered under Part 5 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	
Number removed from Register in 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	**2**
Number of Rooms	42	61	7	7	7	20	34	**178**
,, ,, Beds	200	540	40	34	32	92	212	**1,150**
Average Number occupied each night—Males	126	446	33	23	20	57	165	**870**
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	**2**
,, ,, Keepers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	**4**
Number of Day Inspections	160	399	24	43	37	127	179	**969**
,, Night ,,	12	20	2	..	2	12	..	**48**

TABLE G 2.

SAMPLES COLLECTED BY THE INSPECTOR, UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT," FROM 1875 TO 1914.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Groceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sundries.
1875..	60	37	1	1	1	..	7	4	9
1876..	119	43	2	18	34	17	..	..	5
1877..	390	114	7	159	22	30	18	37	3
1878..	418	197	10	35	31	25	24	70	26
1879..	518	306	16	130	15	28	10	13	..
1880..	506	269	12	48	5	52	71	18	31
1881..	478	376	11	1	..	61	..	8	21
1882..	465	300	7	47	13	3	58	20	17
1883..	497	436	1	29	1	12	..	2	16
1884..	507	359	10	35	7	..	64	11	21
1885..	478	399	21	14	4	13	21	..	6
1886..	483	361	6	21	..	36	1	22	36
1887..	472	355	2	..	..	25	42	43	5
1888..	883	701	6	..	30	83	..	9	54
1889..	832	652	35	..	21	85	15	17	7
1890..	874	591	41	38	24	64	12	49	55
1891..	901	611	20	20	18	134	23	74	1
1892..	853	613	78	31	13	61	7	44	6
1893..	955	855	15	1	..	51	6	27	..
1894..	765	676	50	1	..	35	..	3	..
1895..	767	633	58	7	1	25	..	12	31
1896..	730	419	247	5	..	21	13	20	5
1897..	791	460	236	32	..	24	..	39	..
1898..	771	365	332	16	7	25	..	14	12
1899..	763	338	389	..	5	11	..	..	20
1900..	752	297	327	14	..	33	48	9	24
1901..	760	312	388	10	..	11	26	..	13
1902..	785	296	440	5	..	31	..	..	13
1903..	825	312	355	12	..	70	13	15	48
1904..	826	284	285	6	2	216	1	22	10
1905..	801	325	245	7	..	193	..	16	15
1906..	894	369	237	9	4	237	..	5	33
1907..	890	435	250	5	..	187	..	..	13
1908..	899	417	234	9	8	205	12	..	14
1909..	898	401	263	7	..	209	..	..	18
1910..	956	397	284	10	..	250	..	..	15
1911..	903	378	257	13	..	228	..	..	27
1912..	954	413	273	7	..	238	..	..	23
1913..	944	355	272	12	19	243	..	..	43
1914..	949	351	255	25	39	254	..	..	25

TABLE G 2.—*continued.*

PERCENTAGE OF ARTICLES RETURNED AS ADULTERATED.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Groceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sundries.
1875..	66·6	62·1	100·0	..	..	..	100·0	75·0	66·6
1876..	40·3	55·8	50·0	27·8	35·3	17·6	..	..	60·0
1877..	27·4	40·3	28·6	11·3	13·6	6·7	..	97·3	..
1878..	29·9	29·4	10·0	2·9	51·6	4·0	4·2	67·1	..
1879..	12·0	13·1	25·0	5·4	26·6	10·7	10·0	2·3	..
1880..	20·2	25·2	75·0	6·3	..	17·3	11·3	11·1	9·7
1881..	16·3	18·1	9·1	..	..	1·6	..	37·5	23·8
1882..	15·5	19·0	14·3	2·1	53·8	..	1·7	10·0	17·6
1883..	6·6	6·7	..	3·4	..	8·3	..	50·0	6·3
1884..	7·1	2·8	40·0	5·7	57·1	..	..	27·3	61·9
1885..	5·2	4·8	4·8	7·1	..	15·4	..	..	33·2
1886..	3·9	1·1	50·0	..	..	25·0	..	..	8·3
1887..	8·7	9·9	..	..	..	8·0	2·4	7·0	..
1888..	6·3	2·8	100·0	..	26·6	13·3	..	..	20·4
1889..	10·1	7·3	22·8	..	28·5	24·7	..	..	14·2
1890..	5·1	1·9	50·0	..	..	15·6	..	30·6	12·7
1891..	6·1	1·4	35·0	10·0	..	22·3	..	9·4	..
1892..	7·4	4·2	29·5	..	23·1	18·0	..	..	..
1893..	6·6	4·0	26·7	..	..	17·6	..	59·3	..
1894..	1·2	1·1	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895..	2·3	1·2	15·5	..	..	8·0	..	..	..
1896..	4·1	2·4	6·5	..	..	..	..	20·0	..
1897..	4·3	4·3	4·2	..	..	..	..	7·7	..
1898..	1·9	1·6	1·8	..	2·9	..	..	7·1	..
1899..	3·9	2·4	4·4	..	100·0	..	..	..	..
1900..	3·7	3·4	0·9	..	..	..	25·0	33·3	4·2
1901..	1·7	2·9	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902..	1·1	1·7	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903..	0·6	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0
1904..	3·6	3·5	2·1	..	..	0·9	..	54·5	..
1905..	1·9	2·5	1·6	..	..	..	..	12·5	6·6
1906..	1·7	3·5	..	..	..	0·8	..	..	..
1907..	0·5	0·7	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908..	0·9	1·7	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909..	0·6	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910..	2·2	4·8	0·3	..	..	0·4	..	..	..
1911..	2·5	4·8	1·6	..	..	0·4	..	..	..
1912..	1·8	3·6	..	..	..	0·8	..	..	..
1913..	1·6	3·4	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	2·3
1914..	3·1	3·1	..	..	28·2	0·4	..	..	..

TABLE G 3.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1914.

Wards.	Houses erected.	Houses demolished.
Kersal	61	—
Albert Park	9	—
Grosvenor	—	—
St. Matthias'	2	1
Trinity	—	16
Crescent	—	7
Islington	—	—
Regent	—	1
Ordsall	—	1
Trafford	—	—
Charlestown	119	27
St. Thomas'	—	1
St. Paul's	2	—
Seedley	—	—
Weaste	1	—
Hope	24	10
	218	64

TABLE G 4.

Water Closets provided in 1914 in lieu of Privy Middens and Pail Closets, and also additional Water Closets provided in the Re-modelling of Insanitary Dwellings.

Wards.	
Kersal	10
Albert Park	8
Grosvenor	1
St. Matthias'	9
Trinity	—
Crescent	17
Islington	24
Regent	24
Ordsall	60
Trafford	66
Charlestown	92
St. Thomas'	54
St. Paul's	42
Seedley	54
Weaste	25
Hope	57
	543

TABLE G 5.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1914.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs. £	s.	d.
For selling milk to complainant, milk which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded	6	5 fined with costs...... 1 withdrawn upon payment of costs	2 —	10	0
For failing to report cow suffering from Tuberculosis in contravention of the Tuberculosis Order, 1913.	1	Fined with costs......	3	0	0
For failing to notify a case of Parasitic Mange as required by the Diseases of Animals Acts.	5	4 fined with costs...... 1 dismissed	2	10	0
For selling or exposing for sale rabbits which were unsound in contravention of the Public Health Act, 1875.	2	2 fined with costs......	3	0	0
For removing pigs without a license in contravention of the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order.	1	Fined costs only	—		
Unlawfully having on premises meat deposited for the purpose of sale, and intended for the food of man and unfit for human food.	2	2 fined with costs......	7	0	0
For failing to paint the interior of cabin of Canal Boat in contravention of the Canal Boat Regulations.	2	2 fined with costs	0	10	0
Owner allowing an unregistered Canal Boat to be used for sleeping purposes.	1	Fined with costs	0	6	0
Master using unregistered Canal Boat for sleeping purposes.	1	Fined with costs	0	5	0
Carried forward	21		19	1	0

Cases heard before Magistrates, 1914.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
Brought forward	21		19	1	0
Father of an infected person failing to notify a case of infectious disease.	1	Dismissed	—		
Father of an infected person allowing exposure of his child suffering from an infectious disease.	1	Fined with costs	0	10	0
For not closing shop on Weekly Half Holiday as required by Shops Act, 1912.	4	1 dismissed with caution 1 fined with costs...... 2 fined costs only	— — 0	 1	 0
Obstructing Inspector in execution of duties under Shops Act.	2	2 fined with costs	2	0	0
Keeping shop open after closing hours in contravention of Shops Act.	1	Fined with costs	0	5	0
Did habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner and not being certified under the Midwives Act, 1902.	1	Fined with costs	2	0	0
Using unregistered room in a Seamen's Lodging House for sleeping purposes.	1	Fined with costs	1	0	0
Keeper allowing the overcrowding of a sub-let house.	4	Fined with costs	2	10	0
Occupier overcrowding room of a sub-let house.	4	Fined with costs	1	0	6
For permitting interior walls and ceilings of a dwelling-house to be in a dirty condition and prejudicial to the health of the inmates.	2	Fined with costs	0	15	0
Carried forward	42		29	2	6

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1914—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	42	....	29	2	6
For allowing the floors of a dwelling-house to be in a dirty condition and prejudicial to the health of the inmates.	1	Fined with costs	0	5	0
For allowing dense black smoke to be emitted from chimneys of works.	15	10 fined with costs .... 5 fined without costs ..	8	10 —	0
Not obeying Order prohibiting nuisance caused by chimney sending forth black smoke.	60	44 fined with costs .... 4 withdrawn.......... 12 dismissed	13	0 — —	6
For permitting dense black smoke to be emitted in connection with a Traction Engine and a Locomotive Engine.	2	1 fined with costs ..... 1 fined 40s. and costs, and 30s. to be remitted	2	10	0
TOTAL	120		£53	8	0

TABLE G 6.

YEAR 1914.

METEOROLOGY, AND REGISTERED DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN PREVALENT DISEASES, IN EACH FORTNIGHT OF THE YEAR.

Fortnight ending.	Temperature of the Air.			Temperature—4-feet below ground.	Mean Humidity. Complete Saturation = 100.	Rainfall in Inches.	Deaths Registered from				
	Highest during the Fortnight.	Lowest during the Fortnight.	Mean Temperature.				All Causes.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Diarrhœa.	Lung Diseases.	Phthisis.
1914.	°	°	°	°							
Jan. 17....	53·9	29·9	39·8	42·6	92	1·304	183	18	3	46	19
31....	55·9	28·5	40·1	41·5	85	·530	176	13	3	50	21
Feb. 14....	57·0	35·8	46·5	43·6	86	·785	141	14	2	51	13
28....	53·7	32·0	42·1	43·6	86	1·226	154	11	2	41	10
Mar. 14....	54·7	31·0	43·3	43·4	88	2·049	156	9	..	37	20
28....	53·4	29·5	41·0	43·3	84	1·140	152	19	2	36	16
April 11....	61·0	38·0	47·7	45·3	81	1·033	172	18	2	48	15
25....	76·9	33·5	49·8	46·9	71	·300	169	24	3	47	15
May 9....	70·1	36·5	48·7	49·5	82	1·500	148	14	1	39	14
23....	72·1	37·5	51·8	50·0	77	·445	139	20	4	31	13
June 6....	71·4	36·0	50·8	51·8	73	·066	163	11	..	36	18
20....	77·4	40·5	58·6	53·2	63	·914	130	18	4	36	7
July 4....	83·4	45·0	59·0	56·5	71	1·996	104	14	4	17	13
18....	80·1	51·8	61·3	58·5	76	1·363	120	10	7	28	9
Aug. 1....	83·7	48·5	58·6	59·1	76	2·603	101	9	3	14	7
15....	82·1	47·5	60·3	59·3	72	1·154	121	5	12	20	11
29....	75·6	48·0	60·4	59·4	78	·658	131	3	15	26	12
Sept. 12....	79·7	49·5	61·6	59·8	80	1·087	139	9	25	14	12
26....	69·1	38·5	52·6	58·0	78	2·265	145	6	35	19	12
Oct. 10....	66·1	36·5	51·8	55·8	83	·070	126	9	15	14	11
24....	62·1	41·0	50·7	54·6	88	·073	144	6	8	29	14
Nov. 7....	59·1	39·8	49·7	52·5	85	2·199	156	10	8	39	18
21....	60·1	30·0	42·9	50·6	84	1·925	147	20	7	33	16
Dec. 5....	60·1	30·0	44·8	47·6	82	2·615	162	11	6	44	21
19....	50·4	32·0	42·4	45·9	84	2·115	162	11	5	34	17
1915. Jan. 2....	48·9	27·5	38·0	44·0	85	1·885	171	6	2	39	16

TABLE G 7.

METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURES IN QUARTERS AND YEARS.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.

MEAN MAXIMUM.

	1912.	1913.	1914
	°	°	°
1st Quarter ..	52·5	51·8	53·4
2nd ,, ..	66·8	65·7	70·4
3rd ,, ..	68·7	73·8	74·4
4th ,, ..	57·3	59·0	55·2
Year	**61·3**	**62·5**	**63·4**

MEAN MINIMUM.

	1912.	1913.	1914
	°	°	°
1st Quarter ..	31·6	31·2	33·5
2nd ,, ..	40·5	40·2	41·1
3rd ,, ..	46·0	46·7	47·5
4th ,, ..	33·1	35·6	36·2
Year ..	**37·8**	**38·4**	**39·6**

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	1912.	1913.	1914
	°	°	°
1st Quarter ..	42·1	41·1	42·7
2nd ,, ..	52·9	51·1	52·6
3rd ,, ..	55·9	57·7	58·6
4th ,, ..	45·2	47·2	45·3
Year ..	**48·7**	**49·2**	**49·8**

MEAN TEMPERATURE— 4 FEET BELOW GROUND.

	1912.	1913.	1914
	°	°	°
1st Quarter ..	42·6	41·9	43·1
2nd ,, ..	49·7	48·0	50·9
3rd ,, ..	55·8	56·4	58·7
4th ,, ..	48·2	50·2	49·7
Year ..	**49·1**	**49·1**	**50·6**

MEAN HUMIDITY.

	1912.	1913.	1914
1st Quarter ..	95	88	86
2nd ,, ..	79	77	74
3rd ,, ..	78	77	77
4th ,, ..	86	85	85
Year ..	**84**	**82**	**81**

AMOUNT OF RAINFALL.

	1912.	1913.	1914
1st Quarter ..	6·74	5·10	7·55
2nd ,, ..	6·76	7·44	5·73
3rd ,, ..	10·89	5·29	9·20
4th ,, ..	10·28	6·87	10·82
Year ..	**34·67**	**24·70**	**33·30**

TABLE G 8.

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING JANUARY 2ND, 1915.

No. of Complaints received		3571
Inspections of	Dwelling-houses	21629
	Schools	817
	Factories	66
	Canal Boats	667
	Common Lodging-houses (Day)	969
	,, ,, ,, (Night)	48
	Sub-let ,, ,, (Day)	573
	,, ,, ,, (Night)	52
	Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day)	253
	,, ,, ,, (Night)	46
	Slaughter-houses	982
	Dairies and Milk-shops	786
	Shippons	44
	Piggeries	69
	Van Dwellings	38
	Tips	105
	Bakehouses (Day)	565
	,, (Night)	6
	Workshops (Day)	1083
	,, (Night)	125
	Domestic Workshops	112
	Domestic Workshops (Night)	..
	Restaurant Kitchens	19
	Premises where food is prepared	300
	Fish and Fruit Stalls and Shops	134
	Poulterers' Shops	26
	Butchers' Shops and Stalls	398
	Greengrocers' Shops	110
	Outworkers' Premises	528
	Ice Cream Shops and Stalls	72
	Re Offensive Trades	113
	Re Shops Act	5976
	Re Shops Act (Night)	73
	Re Midwives	364
	Re Still Births	53
	Re Infantile Deaths	229
	Re Verminous Houses	..
	,, ,, Children	30
	Miscellaneous	4072
	Re Smallpox "contacts"	3049
	Laundries	74
	Urinals —Public	275
	—Private	106
	Re Infectious Disease	6732
	Re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	78
	Re Cases of Phthisis	8591
Re-inspections		16855
Action taken ..	Notices issued	2560
	,, uncomplied with	201
	Letters written	13622
	Summonses issued	120
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected		3502
House Drains ..	Repaired	225
	Reconstructed	1295
	Trapped	352
	Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	..
	Downspouts disconnected from	20

Register of Work Done—(*Continued*).

Water Closets	New, provided	**543**
	Ventilated	..
	Soil-pipes ventilated	..
	Urinals provided	..
Ash receptacles	New, provided	**652**
Limewashed	Dwelling-houses	**7**
	Cellars	..
	Lodging-houses	**55**
	,, Sub-let	**5**
	,, Seamen's	**8**
	Bakehouses	**273**
	Slaughter-houses	**29**
	Dairies and Milkshops	**7**
	Workshops	**34**
Limewashed	Workshops (Domestic)	**6**
	Outworker's premises	**42**
	Laundries	**6**
	Restaurant kitchens	**9**
	Shippons	**16**
	Urinals	**6**
	Offensive Trade Premises	**26**
Closure of	Houses unfit for habitation	**13**
Newly registered	Lodging-houses	**1**
	,, ,, Sub-let	**63**
	Slaughter-houses	..
	Workshops	**18**
	,, (Domestic)	**9**
	Dairies and Milkshops	**52**
	Bakehouses	**23**
	Laundries	**6**
	Shops under Shops Act	**663**
	Second-hand Goods Stores	**50**
	Offensive Trades	..
Accumulations Removed	Manure and Refuse	**48**
	Stagnant Water	**8**
	Manure receptacles provided	**8**
Smoke Nuisance	Observations taken	**3415**
	Notices served	**42**
	Cautionary Notices served	**654**
Passages and Yards	Flagged	..
	Repaired	**722**
	Drained	..
Infected Bedding and Clothing	Stoved	**5163**
	Destroyed	**79**
Food	Samples purchased for analysis	**949**
Milk	Samples obtained for bacteriological examination	**200**
Milk	Samples taken for examination for the presence of dirt	**10**
Diseased Meat	Seizures made	**998**
Animals removed from improper situations		**18**
Overcrowding of dwellings abated		**71**
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice		**1968**
,, cleaned		**100**
Canal Boats painted		**9**
,, defective		**21**
,, repaired		**13**